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VOL. XXVII NO. 139 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1939 PRICE: ONE ANNA.

Princes' Bombshell For Paramount Power

Federation As Dead As Mutton?

Resolution On Revised Draft Of Instrument Of Accession

COUNTER-PROPOSALS FOR ACCEPTANCE OF TERMS

THE Conference of Rulers and Representatives of States concluded its deliberations on Monday amidst loud applause after passing a resolution rejecting the terms on which the Instruments of Accession was offered.

Most of the Rulers and representatives heaved a sigh of relief after days of laborious discussions of the three-days' Conference and a number of other committees and group meetings.

H. H. the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar presided. The Conference sat for half an hour more and at the end of the day the following Press communique was officially issued:

REVISED DRAFT

"The Conference of Rulers and Representatives of States continued its deliberations to-day and considered the remaining points connected with the Revised Draft of the Instrument of Accession. Thereafter the drafting of the resolution on the basis of the conclusions of the Conference was referred to a representative Committee of Rulers and Representatives. The Resolution drafted by this Committee was first considered by a meeting of the Rulers who unanimously supported the resolution which was placed before the Conference and was carried 'nem con.'

The Resolution

"The resolution is as follows:

"The Conference of Princes and Ministers assembled at Bombay, having considered the Revised Draft Instrument of Accession and the connected papers resolves:

"That the terms on the basis of which accession is offered are fundamentally unsatisfactory in the directions indicated in the Report of the Hydari Committee of Ministers and confirmed by the recommendation of the Gwalior Conference and are therefore unacceptable.

"At the same time, the Conference records its belief that it could not be the intention of His Majesty's Government to close the door of an All-India Federation."

The Conference then concluded its deliberations.

"Chronicle" Forecast

It will be recalled that the "Chronicle" made an exclusive forecast, when the Conference first met in Bombay in the following manner:

"It is thought likely in certain quarters that the decision (to reject the Instrument of Accession) will be made public at the end of the Conference, that is in three days."

The decision, taken by the Conference attended by nearly 150 rulers and representatives of States, was based on the joint recommendations of Hydari Committee and the Gwalior Conference or what is popularly known as the Angre Committee.

Behind this resolution of the Conference appears to lie the mass of legal opinions and the evidence collected by the two committees. In the cesspool of Princely politics with its interminable delays and difference in details, the patchwork of an unanimous decision was enabled to be taken on the last day of the Conference. It is not yet definitely stated whether the Cham-

(Continued on page 8, col. 1)

THE JAMSAHEB Of Nawanagar

SPY PLOT IN FRANCE

National Defence Documents Seized: Three Suspects Detained

PARIS, June 12.

Documents alleged to be concerned with national defence were seized in a chateau at Vieuxconde rented by a beautiful twenty-year old Spanish girl, at which a 60-foot tunnel leading under the Franco-Belgian frontier was discovered.

THREE DETAINED.

It is stated the Spanish girl together with an Italian girl and a French garage-owner, all the three of whom went about in a luxurious American car, have been detained.

The tunnel was just being completed and fitted with electric lighting and a track for a small electric railway. The police are investigating whether the tunnel could be used for the purpose of espionage as well as smuggling and have informed Belgian colleagues. It is alleged an elaborate camera was found, which the three detained declare they do not recognise.—Reuter.

PALESTINE PROPOSALS FOR GENEVA

LONDON, June 12.

Mr. Chamberlain saw Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, who will fly to Geneva to-morrow to submit Britain's Palestine proposals before the Permanent Mandates Committee of the League.—Reuter.

LIFE SENTENCE FOR JEWISH GIRL

JERUSALEM, June 12.

Life imprisonment was passed on a pretty young Jewish girl known as Rachel Hovatammi by the military court for carrying "an infernal machine of a dangerous type" outside the central prison. Although she was liable to death sentence extreme penalty was withheld as there was some doubt regarding her age, the court holding that she was under eighteen.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

UNION SENATE PASSES ASIATICS BILL

CAPETOWN, June 12.

The Asiatics Bill was read third time in the Senate after a protest by Senator Brookes.—Reuter.

STRANG "EN ROUTE" TO MOSCOW

Conferences At British Foreign Office Before Departure

LONDON, June 12.

Mr. Strang left Heston shortly after 11/00 G. M. T. by air for Warsaw 'en route' t Moscow.

Conferences were held at the Foreign Office and No. 10 Downing Street this morning before the departure of Mr. Strang for Moscow to assist Sir William Seeds in the Anglo-Soviet negotiations.

Mr. Strang, went to the Foreign Office early for final discussions with Lord Halifax and Ambassador Sir Eric Phipps, who is now in London, to give the French Government's views. M. Maisky then saw Lord Halifax, who later accompanied by Sir Eric Phipps conferred with Mr. Chamberlain at No. 10 Downing Street.—Reuter.

"Unrepentant Believers" In Appeasement

LORDS SUPPORT CHAMBERLAIN'S FOREIGN POLICY

LONDON, June 12.

Resumption of Foreign Affairs Debate in the House of Lords was opened by the Liberal Lord Mottistone who confessed himself an unrepentant believer in Appeasement.

Lord Stonhaven asked what concessions Lord Halifax was prepared to make regarding colonies. "We have assumed heavy responsibilities towards the native inhabitants of the territories involved."

Lord Cecil appealed for re-establishment of the broad principles of the League of Nations.

Viscount Elibank urged stronger measures in the Far East and said that the Japanese were reported to be contemplating a seizure of the International Settlement in Shanghai. The present forces there should not be depleted but further naval ships should be sent in consultation with French and American authorities. Lord Davies complained that Lord Halifax's speech on June 8 had created an impression that Britain was preparing to make another cynical deal with aggressors. "God forbid that feelings of goodwill and respect of the American people won by Their Majesties should be dispated by a second Munich."

Lord Harmsworth supported the policy of Appeasement declaring that Germany had so far not challenged a single vital British interest.

HALIFAX'S REPLY.

Lord Halifax replying said that the reason why he made a speech on June 8 was because the Opposition long ago chose that day for a debate. Anyway it was too early or too late to speak the truth.

ANGLO-SOVIET TALKS.

Lord Halifax continuing referred to Anglo-Soviet negotiations and said that it was neither profitable nor possible at present to enter into the details of matters, which would be discussed by Mr. Strang at Moscow. Any engagement undertaken with other Governments will be made public.

COLONIES ISSUE.

None of the considerations mentioned by Lord Stonehaven regarding Colonies were for the moment absent from the Government's mind. He was not prepared at this stage to add anything to what had been said by the Government on the question.

DANZIG DANGER.

The question of Danzig demanded the utmost patience and restraint if most serious and dangerous consequences were to be avoided. Lord Halifax repeated Mr. Chamberlain's statement on that subject namely that although they would be glad to see the differences between Poland and Germany amicably settled by discussion and although they thought that they could and ought to be so settled, if an attempt was made to change the situation by force in such a way as to threaten Poland's independence, it would inevitably start a conflagration in which Britain would be involved.

Dealing with the League resolutions, regarding Far East, Lord Halifax said that Britain had gone as far as the Powers principally concerned thought it practicable to go. There was no truth in the rumour of withdrawal of British troops from Shanghai and the Commander-in-Chief of the China squadron was fully authorised to move ships according to the needs of the moment.

FACING REALITIES.

Dealing with the general situation Lord Halifax said that his speech of June 8 implied no change of British policy. It was a frank attempt to get the people here and elsewhere to face realities. "While making no threats and concealing no ulterior designs, Britain wants to make it quite clear that if force is used to-day those who use it must count on force being met by force."—Reuter.

Four Killed In Bus Accident

Fate Of Tea Estate Football Team

DIBRUGARH, June 12.

Four persons were killed and 16 were injured, twelve of them seriously, when a motor bus carrying the Rydang Tea Estate football team capsized while running at full speed, according to a report received from Doomdooma.

The team was proceeding to a neighbouring tea garden to play a football match with its team.

The driver, a teahouse incharge, his brother and a labourer were killed.

The bus was completely smashed.—A. P.

NAZIS CLIMB DOWN

Killed Czech Policeman's Mother To Be Paid 50,000 Crowns

PRAGUE, June 12.

Herr Von Neurath expressed regrets at the incident at Nachbod on June 9, when a Czech policeman was killed and sent 50,000 crowns to the victim's mother. The German police force at Nachbod has been replaced.—Reuter.

BR. AIR COMPANIES MERGER BILL

LONDON, June 12.

A British Overseas Airways Bill to establish a public corporation to acquire and operate the Imperial Airways and the British Airways is published to-night.

The new corporation will be called the British Overseas Airways Corporation, under which national interest and prestige will come first and its statutory duty will be to secure fullest development, consistent with economy of efficient overseas air transport services at reasonable charges.

MONOPOLY OF SUBSIDY.

The Corporation will have a monopoly of subsidy as regards British overseas air services but no monopoly of flying. There will remain competition for carriage of passengers and freight with heavily subsidised national airlines of other countries.

The Bill provides for a subsidy to be payable to the Corporation until December, 1953. The total amount in any year may not exceed four million sterling, less 100,000 sterling earmarked until the end of 1943 for assistance to internal air lines.

POWERS OF CORPORATION.

The Corporation will consist of a Chairman, Deputy Chairman and not more than fifteen members of the Corporation empowered to borrow by issued Airways Stock to provide the money required to meet the purchase price, transferred undertakings and other capital purposes, apart from any temporary excess for the purpose of redeeming stock or paying off temporary loans. The total sum outstanding at any time in respect of borrowings should not exceed ten million sterling.

CIVIL AIRCRAFT DEVELOPMENT.

How British civil aircraft should be assisted to secure the best possible position in world markets was referred to a small Committee, which reports that they would advise the establishment of a permanent Committee, whose main function would be to co-ordinate the needs of operators for new type of aeroplanes, so that construction could be concentrated upon a relatively few types for which there would be a good prospect of finding sufficient market to justify production on an adequate scale.

The Government will accept in principle the proposal to establish such a Development Committee, which will act in association with the new Corporation and regard it as a valuable means of helping to secure an international as well as national outlook for British civil aviation under keen competitive conditions, which must be anticipated in future.—Reuter.

SOVIET AIRMEN HONOURED

MOSCOW, June 12.

The Soviet Fliers M. Kokkinaki and Gordianko have been awarded the Order of Lenin and medals "for courage" for their flight from Moscow to North-America in April.

They will also be given prizes of 20,000 roubles each.—Reuter.

SPECIAL TO "CHRONICLE"

CHAMBERLAIN HECKLED IN COMMONS

Question Over Delay In Negotiations With Soviet

When Britain Would Participate In World Conference On International Problems

LONDON, June 12.

In the House of Commons, the Premier jumped to his feet and exclaimed: "Mr. Dalton is very offensive in his suggestions," when after Mr. Chamberlain had said that he had nothing to add to his previous statement regarding negotiations with Russia, Mr. Dalton asked whether the Premier realised that the long delays in reaching agreement with the Soviet were causing disquiet. Mr. Dalton added: "Are not the Government spinning out time until they can wriggle back to the Munich policy."

CHAMBERLAIN'S RETORT.

It was this latter suggestion which brought Mr. Chamberlain's sharp rejoinder. The Premier added: "I see no reason why the delay should be attributed to His Majesty's Government" (Ministerial cheers).

Mr. Arthur Henderson asked the Premier if he would state the conditions essential to justify the confidence that a world conference would secure a real settlement of outstanding international problems.

BASIS OF WORLD CONFERENCE.

Mr. Chamberlain said that in the opinion of His Majesty's Government such a conference could only succeed if accompanied by a general feeling of confidence that all the participating Governments sincerely desired a settlement and intended to keep both in spirit and letter any pledge or undertaking given as a result of the conference. The Government would always do their best to promote such a spirit of confidence which could only succeed if other governments made like efforts.—Reuter.

ASSESSORS FOR "THETIS" INQUIRY

LONDON, June 12.

Replying to a question on 'Thetis,' the Premier mentioned that salvage operations would recommence in two or three weeks.

Lt.-Commander Fletcher, amidst Opposition cheers, asked the Premier whether he was aware that public opinion expected the vessel to be raised and whether he was aware of the extremely uneasy feeling, which would exist if there was any failure.

Mr. Chamberlain declared that Government also expected the vessel to be raised.

Subsequently the Prime Minister announced that three assessors appointed to assist Justice Buckhill at the 'Thetis' enquiry would be Captain George Cunningham Menzies, Submarine Officer, Captain Archibald Hamilton Ryley, one of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House and Prof. Thomas Bertrand Abell, Prof. of Naval Architecture in the University of Liverpool.—Reuter.

BR. COLONIAL PROBLEMS

Plea For Standing Parliamentary Committee

LONDON, June 12.

Lt. Commander Fletcher called the Premier's attention in the House of Commons to a recommendation by Hailey that a Standing Parliamentary Committee for Colonial affairs should be established and asked Mr. Chamberlain whether he would constitute such a Committee.

Mr. Chamberlain said that the Colonial Secretary had been examining the whole machinery of carrying out the Colonial Policy and the possibility of bringing Parliament into closer and more regular contact with the affairs of the Colonial Empire was not being lost sight of. Until the Government had completed consideration of the question as a while, he was not prepared to make a statement.—Reuter.

BRITAIN HAD NO OFFICIAL KNOWLEDGE!

Of Participation Of Nazis & Fascists In Spanish War

LONDON, June 12.

Arising out of the recent statements in Berlin and Rome regarding participation of Germans and Italians in the Spanish civil war, a number of questions were directed to Mr. R. A. Butler, who declared that the British Government were aware that from the beginning intervention on both sides was taking place on a considerable scale.

Neither German nor Italian representatives had ever indicated to the Non-Intervention Committee information now divulged.—Reuter.

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Wanted an Experienced and Qualified man, well versed in Animal Husbandry and Fodder Farming. Apply stating qualifications, experience, etc., to Box No. 11909, "Bombay Chronicle."

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Wanted for the Sylvan Star Insurance Trust, Limited. (Absolutely safe under the New Act) Branch Manager for Bombay Presidency. Only influential parties preferably with experience need apply P.O. Box 156, Delhi. (11893)

Applications from M.B.B.S. and L.C.P.S. are invited for the post of the Medical Officer for medical examination of pupils, on a consolidated salary of Rs. 80 per month. Apply before 17-6-39 stating age, qualifications, previous experience etc., Chairman, District School Board, E. K. (406)

Applications for the posts of Inspectors of Physical Education from persons who have received training at the Training Institution for Physical Education Kandivli on a consolidated salary of Rs. 50 per month. The applications, stating age, qualifications, etc. should reach the undersigned before 17-6-39. Chairman, District School Board, East Khandesh, Jalgaon. (405)

Wanted Gujarati knowing Undergraduate lady teachers strong in Science and Mathematics and S.T.C. preferred. Apply Hon. Secretaries, Dhanji Deshi Rashtriya (Kanya) Shala, Ghatkopar, Suburb of Bombay. (11894)

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BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the work noted below and will be received upto 1 P. M. (Bombay Time) on Thursday, the 22nd June, 1939.

"Construction of additional storey over Gynaecological Ward for operation theatres at K. E. M Hospital, Parel."

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, enclosed in a sealed envelope bearing the description of the tender.

Forms of tender, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them on payment of Rs. 5|- for each tender copy, by the undersigned, who will, on application give any further information that may be required.

In case of a firm, the names of all the partners must invariably be specified in the tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) N. V. MODAK,
City Engineer.

Municipal Offices.
Bombay, 12th June, 1939.
(416)

THE BOMBAY UGANDA COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 20th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 28, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, 28th June, 1939, at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.) to transact the following business.

1. To Receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited, Statements of accounts for the year ended 31st December 1938.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 24th June, 1939 to SATURDAY, the 15th July, 1939, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
C. PARAKH & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Bombay, 7th June, 1939.

N. B.:—The Dividend if sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office 28, Apollo St. Fort, Bombay on and after Thursday the 20th day of July 1939 to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 24th day of June 1939 to whom Dividend Warrants will be posted to their registered addresses. Intimation of any change of address should be given to the Company immediately.

410.

13. SITUATIONS WANTED

Qualified Drawing Teacher, having considerable experience in fine, applied arts and crafts is open for engagement. Apply Box 11884, "Bombay Chronicle."

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Accommodation available for four Students as resident wards. Respectable Gujarati Vegetarians only admitted. Apply H. B. Divanji, M.A., 15th Road, Khar. Telephone 89937. (11903)

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To Be Let Modern Flats available at Raj Mahal. Rent moderate. Near Churchgate Rly Station. Apply to the Manager within. (11835)

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Power of Attorney, dated the 12th October, 1934, given by our clients THE GANDHI SEVA SANGHA and the Trustees of JAYNARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI Trust to Mr. KHANDUBHAI GULABBHAI DESAI, jointly with Mr. RAGHUNATH SHRIDHAR DHOTRE for management of the Arya Bhuvan Estate Plot No. 5 Ballard Estate, Bombay has been revoked so far as regards the said Khandubhai Gulabbhai Desai.

Dated this 12th day of June, 1939.

MANILAL KHER & AMBALAL,
Attorneys for the Gandhi Seva Sangha and the Trustees of Jaynarayan Hindumal Dani Trust.

(417)

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ZARATHOST-NO-DISSO—

SPECIAL MATINEE AT 1-30 P.M.

RANJIT'S POPULAR HIT:

THE KICK

SIXTH SUCCESSFUL WEEK!

WEST END

DAILY: 4-15, 7-15 & 10 P.M.

TO-DAY SPECIAL MATINEE AT 1-45 P.M.

The BEST Show in the TOWN

NEW THEATRES' MARVEL:

"DUSHMAN"

17TH GREAT WEEK!

KRISHNA

DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.

TO-DAY MATINEE AT 1-45 P.M.

COME & SEE NEW THEATRES'

"BARI-DIDI"

Starring:

MOLINA, SANYAL, NAWAB

ROXY

FIFTH WEEK

DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR GLOOM

with the GREATEST Laughter Picture EVER offered

PRABHA'S MUSICO-MYTHOLOGICAL MARVEL

with NAGARKAR, INDUMATI, KURVALIKAR, RAJA PANDIT

Directed By: G. P. PAWAR

AT

CENTRAL

DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.

TO-DAY MATINEE AT 2 P.M.

A 'SUPREME' RELEASE

TO-DAY MATINEE AT 1-45 P.M.

SAGAR'S MUSICOMEDY

LADIES ONLY

DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.

A GREAT SUCCESS AT

PLAZA

Prohibition, A Settled Fact

HOME MINISTER'S REPLY TO CRITICS

No Popular Govt. Can Dare To Go Back Upon It

The Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi is receiving numerous letters from Parsi friends advancing arguments against the introduction of Prohibition. Recently he received one such letter from a friend which summarises all the issues raised by that community against Prohibition. He has sent the following reply to that Parsi friend:—

Dear Friend,

Your letter of.....to hand. Like you many Parsis known and unknown have been writing to me placing their points of view. Anonymous and spicy letters are also sent. As your queries are the most expressive of what is troubling the ordinary Parsi, I venture to reply through the Press.

2. I trust you will appreciate this frank reply to your 'frank' letter, as you say it is. I am not surprised that you felt pained at the ugly exhibtion at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall. Every decent Parsi would feel both pained and humiliated.

3. Your first question is:

If you were really so keen on enforcing Total Prohibition within 2 years of your coming into power, why did you leave it entirely out of your Election Manifesto?

The Congress has been keen on Prohibition since 1919. It was a principal plank in the C. D. Movement of 1930. It formed an important item in the decision at the Karachi Congress of 1931 which were widely published during the elections of 1937. It formed part of the Independence Pledge of 1935 which was adopted from thousands of platforms year after year. Is it suggested that the item was omitted from the Manifesto, with a view to give up the reform?

PROHIBITION ACCEPTED IN 1925.

4. Again, your underlying idea that a Government should not do anything not put forward in an Election Manifesto is far from correct. Prohibition in principle and as a goal to be worked up to, was accepted by the Bombay Government in 1925 when Sir Cowasji Jehangir was a member of the Government and has not been given up since. It is now accepted by an overwhelming majority of the Bombay Legislature. Those who spoke against Prohibition in the Legislature, were the first to realise and to confess that "their voice was like a cry in the wilderness." There is, therefore no constitutional or moral objection to the adoption of the reform.

5. Your second question is:

Do you honestly believe the Parsis would have voted by the thousands for Congress candidates had Prohibition been mentioned?

Parsis who were Congressmen were already pledged to Prohibition. Non-Congress Parsis did not vote for any Manifesto or any party, but only for the individual candidate whose personal merits they fancied. And when such an individual was a Congressman, they did it with the knowledge that the Congress was pledged to Prohibition and had picketted liquor shops during the C. D. Movement.

CHILDREN OF THE SOIL

6. Your third question is:

Are you in favour of Racial Discrimination? Do you want the Europeans to enjoy certain privileges which you and I cannot? Do you want to destroy the special atmosphere of Clubs like the Willingdon Sports Club and C. C. I., which have been founded to bring all communities together? All club members must be on the same footing and enjoy equal rights and privileges. Then why are you crating an atmosphere whereby the English member can order a drink and I cannot even if I want to.

The permit to drink which is to be given to a European is not a privilege but an allowance made to a foreigner who has been born, and is to retire and live, in non-Asiatic countries where drink does not offend the moral sense of the bulk of the people. Parsis are children of the soil and they enjoy the privileges and have to bear the responsibilities attached to that position. And as Indians they should not clamour for a concession, which a large majority of their countrymen consider immoral. There is going to be no racial discrimination in mixed Clubs as neither a European nor an Indian is going to get a drink there.

7. Your fourth question is:

You said last night, we Parsis are a "great" race. If after indulging in alcoholic drink for 1300 years we can be called a "great race" by you, then I ask you how can you convince any one by saying that the habit of drink is degenerating to the mind and body. Anything done in excess is injurious to the health, whether you overeat, over-drink, over work or over exercise. The question is whether drinking in moderation is any menace to society.

MENACE TO SOCIETY.

Your question is a little difficult to understand. I said that the Parsis are a 'great' race; but I have not said that it has the habit of drink. Among your community not more than 10 per cent at the highest drink alcohol as a matter of habit; in a city like Ahmedabad only 197 out of about 2,500 Parsis obtained licences for drink last year. Of these 10 per cent a large section take alcohol only in small quantities, and more as a fashion than a necessity. But that there are many among Parsis who have ruined their lives and fortunes after drink is also, unfortunately true. Their number may not be large, as the community is small and educated. But Government cannot look upon this question from the point of view of a fraction of the people of the Province. Among the Hindus and Muslims a few well-to-do drink out of fashion or addiction; but among the poor hundreds of families are ruined by drink. To introduce prohibition is therefore to upset the habit of a few hundreds to save thousands of families from crime, starvation and disease; not to do it would be to destroy many so that a few many enjoy a questionable luxury. Drinking in moderation by a few is a menace to society if it relaxes the moral scruples of the many and leads them to ruin.

8. Your fifth question is:

You said that "alcoholism had destroyed the best bodies and the finest brains in the world." if so then how did our community produce great men like Dadabhoy Naoroji, Sir Phirojshah Mehta, Jamshedji Tata and many others. How did England produce such great Statesmen as Lord Birkenhead, Gladstone, Asquith and many others who were reputed to deliver some of their best and outstanding speeches on the floor of the House after partaking a lot of alcohol.

Your question presupposes that Parsis are suffering from alcoholism. No one said that, and it would be incorrect to say it. It would shock those who knew or respect Gladstone or Asquith to be told that they delivered their best speeches as a result of 'partaking a lot of alcohol.' And Birkenhead was brilliant not because of but in spite of drink. You will see that such anti-prohibition arguments are based upon club gossips which have no basis. But I know of a Parsi friend, who has one of the keenest intellects in the City. He would have been leading not only his little world in Bombay as he does to-day, but the whole of India, had it not been for drink. And there are many such.

9. Your sixth question is:

You said "no one ever felt sorry for having given up drink." Bombay is the second city of the British Empire. We have been provided with good entertainment by our Taj Mahal Hotel of which we had reason to be proud of. With the advent of Prohibition this Hotel can never afford to pay the fees of international artists and performers. So that you want to make this great city one of all work and no play and make us all feel dull. Don't you think then we will feel sorry for giving up drinks?

It takes for granted that there would not be dinners, dances or social amenities of any kind if drink is denied at hotels and clubs. It arises from a purely Western obsession that happiness depends upon a peg of whisky or a glass of shery in the evening. It is the main reason for the popularity of alcohol wherever this obsession had spread. If this assumption were correct, it would mean that alcohol—the drug—alone is the source of all social joys, that those races which not drink have no such joys, that human beings are social because of drink! Don't you think the claim is preposterous?

10. International artistes and performers are not employed with the proceeds of drink, but out of the excess profits made by the sale of drink. People pay for such joys by paying more for a glass of drink than its actual cost. Those who love dance and art can similarly pay more for a glass of milk or pay extra charges for those attractions and would not be sorry for the loss of ces of pleasure out of the excess profits of the drink trade may be in vogue, but it can hardly be called an admirable feature of our modern life, and if it goes none need be sorry for it. But here again you try to judge the question by the so called needs of a few upper class rich. Cannot they ever feel happy at the thought that loss of a little personal excitement will save thousands from vice and crime and ruin?

NOT TENABLE.

11. Your seventh question is:

"You said 'our manhood is destroyed by the corrosive influence of alcohol.' Then how is it that we Parsis for years together were much superior to the Hindus and Mahomedans in every sphere of sport in spite of our small number. How is that we are still at the top in such items as Cycling, Swimming, Flying, all of which call for great physical strain? Only recently when the Aga Khan offered a cup for the first Indian to fly solo to India from England, it took a Parsi pilot to be the first in both directions —A. Engineer the winner from Europe to India and J. R. D. Tata second from India to Europe."

You assume that Parsis as a community are under the influence of drink and that they are superior to Hindus and Muslims in sport—which I feel is an absurd claim—because they drink and the others do not. I do not know Mr. Engineer; I know Mr. J. R. D. Tata a little: and I am sure they won't thank you for maintaining that their skill or nerve is the product of alcohol.

But have you gone out of your Clubs and seen how the farmer's son from upcountry comes to Bombay in the flush of youth and goes back to die as a victim of alcoholism?

12. Your eighth question is:

You say the purchasing power of Bombay would increase by Rs. 3 crores. But of this 3 crores how much would represent the money of the labourers, the middle class and the rich. Have you ascertained that? If over 2 crores of this is saved by the middle class and the rich Indians and Europeans how is it going to bring comforts to those who did not have them to-day.

HEAVY LIQUOR BILL

Whilst it is difficult to divide intoxicants into the poor man's and rich man's drinks, it may serve our purpose to agree that country liquor, toddy, hemp drugs, opium and cheap foreign liquor (Indian made) are used by the poor and lower middle classes. The upper middle and upper classes use mainly foreign liquor.

Revenue derived by Government from the Bombay City under the following heads is 91.87 lakhs.

	Lakhs
Country liquor	58.00
Toddy	19.38
Hemp drugs	4.96
Opium	1.09
Foreign liquor (Indian made)	8.43
	91.87

This is drawn from the poor and lower middle classes. Add to this the overhead charges, viz., rent, wages, profits of the trade, etc., which must be at least about a crore. The drink bill of the poor is therefore nearly 2 crores.

13. From foreign liquor this Government derives a revenue of 15.60 lakhs, and the Central Government takes approximately 34.16 lakhs making a total of 49.76 or say roughly fifty lakhs. To this add the cost of manufacture and the profits of the brewing or distilling firms in foreign lands (such firms pay a large dividend) the costs, insurance and freight for shipment to Bombay and the cost of establishment and profits of the wholesalers and retailers and one can roughly say that the drink bill of the upper middle and the rich in Bombay City amounts to not less than a crore and half.

14. This of course does not take into account the cost of industrial inefficiency, crime, vice and disease that follow in the wake of the drink traffic. You have only to look at the conditions in Ahmedabad or to read the report of the Madras inquiry into Salem to see how industrial efficiency increases with prohibition.

15. Prohibition will therefore increase the purchasing power of Bombay by about 3 crores and 50 lakhs every year. Would not this money be used in buying greater comforts? If you study the facts about Ahmedabad you will see that the increase in comforts derived from prohibition is a proved fact.

NO REFORM OR REFERENDUM

16. Your ninth question is.

You said that in Ahmedabad out of a total population of about 2,500 Parsis including men, women and children only 175 applied for permits, which makes you believe that only a very small number of Parsis indulge in the "drink habit". If you really believe this is true, then why not try the experiment in Bombay? Why not take the census of Parsis in Bombay who would like to drink and who would not like to drink? If only a small number sign up for drinking then you have won your battle against the Anti-Prohibitionists.

The figures of Ahmedabad speak for themselves. 197 permits were issued from among about 2,500 Parsis. We tried this experiment in Ahmedabad last year because we had no experience. Our experience tells us that the permit system weakens the moral backbone of Prohibition. In Ahmedabad the whole Committee consisting of even Parsi members wants complete prohibition. We have, therefore, come to the conclusion that in the interests of the whole population of the province, Prohibition must come within three years. We have now passed the experimental stage. The drink habit which British connection has given us is a moral lapse from an old Indian code, and has to go, and the reform cannot wait because some with Bachannalian propensities are not willing to give it up. No reform would be possible on those conditions.

17. Your question No. 10 is:

You said you knew the Parsis for over 25 years and you had many good Parsi friends. Then when the Parsis are pleading with you so earnestly why do you turn deaf ear to them? And so create unpleasantness and ill feeling between us? I appeal to you as your well-wisher and friend not to be stubborn and defy the wishes and prayers of my community. I appeal to you as a friend to listen to us and to grant us our humble requests, instead of using indiscriminately your powers against us. I implore you to grant the Parsis permits as in the case of Europeans non-asiatics.

I did not merely 'say' that I had Parsi friends; I have. In my native town, my family was on the friendliest terms with leading Parsi families for generations. In Bombay I have many Parsi friends. I have lived amongst them for years. And I know their feelings well.

18. The Parsis are ranged in different groups on this question. The first group consists of those who do not drink or drink on occasions. They are not sorry that Prohibition is coming. The second group consists of those who take a little of drink, and would give it up if Government want Prohibition to be introduced, may be within a little regret.

UNEMPLOYMENT BOGEY

10. The third group is of those who would not mind Prohibition at all, but who are fed on assiduously circulated notion that if Prohibition came Parsis would be reduced to poverty. This notion is false. Parsis are rich by reason of their education, enterprise and tact, not because they traffic in drink. In Bombay City there are 633 liquor and toddy licences; out of them 360 are owned by Parsis. Quite a large section of these Parsis are wealthy or have other sources of income. As to employees in these shops, by far a large number are Hindus. So far as our inquiries go at present, the actual figure of Parsi wage earners who will lose employment will be round about 400. The dread of substantial unemployment among Parsis is therefore entirely unfounded. But even if it were not, I would venture to say that reform and progress mean readjustment. Such readjustment always temporarily affects certain aspects of economic life and throws some persons out of employment. Shall we therefore make no progress, introduce no reform? When opium was banned—and that movement of Prohibition was then led among others by many Parsis—many Hindu firms became insolvents. Did they clamour for compensation? Did they break up meetings?

20. The fourth group is of a few westernised Parsis who have hypnotised themselves into the belief that they are more Europeans than the Europeans themselves. They have now weakened up to the fact that they are Indians, with an Indian's duty and responsibility. This has hit their amour-propre. But the psychological lens will soon be adjusted. Their place is with the Hindus and Muslims of this country. They cannot have the privileges of Indians and the amenities of foreigners at the same time.

21. The fifth group is of those interested in the liquor and toddy trade. They are few, wealthy and well placed. They are naturally against this; all vested interests resent change. The sixth group is of those who desire to retain their place and popularity in the community by heading an agitation for fear that if they did not they would lose their leadership. I and II groups far outnumber groups III, IV, V and VI.

NO GOING BACK ON IT

22. As a friend of Parsis, therefore, I would beg of those who are leading the agitation to think twice before they continue in their course. Persistent and malicious

(Continued on page 3, col. 5)

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AROUND THE COURT

Bombay, Monday.

On a charge of attempt to murder his wife Shaligram Mahadev was placed before Mr. R. Mathalone, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Police Court, and was ordered to be remanded to police custody.

It was stated that the accused had filed a complaint in Dadar Court against one Sital for alleged kidnapping of his wife. The Court had sent the girl wife to the Women's Rescue Home, Umarkhadi, at Dongri, since then the accused used to see her very often.

Yesterday afternoon the accused went to the Rescue Home as usual and after obtaining the permission from the Lady Superintendent was conversing with the girl wife in the porch of the Home. A few minutes later the accused is alleged to have stabbed the girl, as she refused to live with the accused after the disposal of the case.

The accused was arrested by a watchman of the home and handed over to the Dongri Police. The girl was removed to J.J. Hospital, where her dying deposition was recorded by a Magistrate.

INJURIES SUSTAINED IN BUS ACCIDENT PROVE FATAL

Shamser Ally Saheb was severely injured near Panvel while travelling in a bus which was involved in a major accident. His son, Ahmadalli Shamsheralli, a police constable in Byculla Police station, rushed to the spot and found his father lying injured and removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died.

For further evidence of men from Panvel the inquest was adjourned to 21st June.

DIED OF PNEUMONIA WHILE UNDER TREATMENT FOR FRACTURE

That death was due to pneumonia which supervened while he was undergoing treatment for an accidental fracture of the femur was the verdict returned by the Coroner's jury at the inquest held to-day on the body of Kasim Ibrahim.

Habeeb Kassam Kassam Ibrahim deposed that his father was confined to bed for the last two years. On the 24th May at about 10 a. m. he was taking a stroll in the compound of the chawl.

Suddenly he heard the noise of a fall. Neighbours picked him up and took him to his room. On the 26th May he complained of fever and pain in the right leg. He took the patient to the J. J. Hospital, where he died.

SOLDIERS IN TROUBLE

Two soldiers, who were arrested at Colaba, Bombay, on Tuesday evening on a charge of assaulting a victoria driver, and were found on inquiry to be deserters from the 2nd Battalion, Welsh Regiment, posted at Agra, were to-day ordered to be handed over to the Military authorities to be taken to Headquarters where they will be tried by Court Martial, when they stood charged before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court, Bombay.

The names of the two soldiers as shown in the charge sheet are Private E. Williams and Private Parry both Europeans.

That death was caused by extensive burns resulting from the pouring of kerosene oil on her skirt and herself setting fire to it was the verdict of the Coroner's jury at the inquest held to-day on the body of Sakkarkhanoo, wife of Abdul Aziz.

Gulbanoo, daughter of the deceased, stated that she was asked by her mother to fetch an anna's worth of kerosene oil and she obeyed the order. The deceased taking advantage of her husband's absence poured the oil on her skirt and set fire to it. Hearing the news that his wife had sustained extensive burns, the husband rushed to the room and removed her to the J. J. Hospital, where she died.

College Girl And Railway Employee

A heated passage-at-arms between opposing counsel at the Dadar Court before Mr. M.A.F. Coelho on Saturday evening characterised the proceedings in the case in which a St. Xavier's College girl, studying in Inter-Arts, is charging a G.I.P. Railway employee, with twenty years' service, with having made indecent overtures to her and constantly followed her on her way to college.

Miss Sulochana Kumar, the complainant, was being severely cross-examined by Mr. Joachim Alva, Advocate for the accused, when counsel for the complainant repeatedly intervened. After she confessed that she went under the name of "Miss Saliana Cameron" for about eight years in the Parel Convent, she was asked by Mr. Joachim Alva whether her mother was formerly a maid servant in Malabar, and her father had served as a waiting-boy at Mesopotamia.

Miss Sulochana Kumar, formerly known on her own admission as Miss Saliana Cameron, which Mr. Joachim Alva stated was a Swadeshi brand from a sort of Scotch flavour, stated in her examination-in-chief that she was now living with her parents at Corderio House, near Dadar Court and that the accused used frequently to follow her whilst she was on her way to St. Xavier's College from the Parel Railway Station. He used to make indecent remarks at her and invite her to his place.

The case was adjourned to 5th July.

Mr. E. Almmarez and Mr. Dig-

(Continued in col. 7)

The opening ceremony of the "Charka Class" organised by the South Indian Association was performed at Nappoo Hall on Sunday evening by Mrs. Perinben Captain. A group photo taken on the occasion.

Miss Hansa Gandhi, of "the Chanda Ramji Girls High School", stood first among the girl candidates from Bombay and Dadar centres in the recently held Matriculation Examination.

TAILOR TO FAST UNTO DEATH

Protest Against Employer's Alleged Breach Of Promise

The strike declared a few days ago by the employers of Chiragdin and Sons a firm of tailors (Bombay) has suddenly taken a new turn.

Mr. Abdul Gafoor an employee of the said firm has accused Mr. Hafiz Iftikhan, the proprietor of the firm, of breach of promise and therefore has declared fast to the death in front of the firm and will do so unless the said proprietor makes amendment and fulfis his promise.

Mr. Abdul Gafoor writes that Mr. Hafiz Itikhan did not keep his word and dismissed the workers. Further more he refused to state the facts before the Enquiry Committee. I shall however wait until Thursday evening if by that time Mr. Hafiz Iftikhan does not feel it his duty to relieve the grievances of the workers and thus fulfil his obligation as promised I shall go on fast unto death so God help me.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM APRIL 1, 1939)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 51	17 40
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9 15	20 45
Madras Express	10 15	14 50
Poona Mail	10 30	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 40	18 45
Nagpur Express	14 5	21 25
Poona Fast (Pass.)	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 32	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 25	7 00
*Deccan Queen	10 25	17 15
	Mon.	Fri.

*Will not run until after end of April 1939, except before and after important holidays.

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from April 1, 1939.

Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15 (Mon	21 15 (Sat)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 58	18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers)	8 40

AIR SERVICES

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:

London—Bombay (Juhu)

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.

Arrivals at Juhu, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 1 p.m.

Delivery: Monday (two deliveries) 8 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 3-30 p.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—London

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hours of posting at the G.P.O.:—Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 7-30 a.m. Departures from Juhu 10-15 a.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—Colombo

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hours of posting at the G.P.O.:—Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 11-30 a.m.

Departure from Juhu:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 7-45 a.m.

Arrivals:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 6-15 p.m.

Bombay—Trivandrum—Trichinopoly

Planes call at Goa, Cannanore and Trivandrum.

Departures from Juhu: Monday 8 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu: Wesdnesday, 3-15 p.m.

Bombay—Poona—Kolhapur

Departures from Juhu: Monday, and Saturday at 7-30 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu:—Monday and Saturday at 6 p.m.

Colombo—Bombay (Juhu)

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 9-45 a.m. Delivery: Sunday 12-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 1 p.m.

Bombay (via Calcutta)—Singapore and Australia

Latest hour of posting:—Monday, Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

Australia—Bombay (via Calcutta)

Delivery: Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m

Bombay (via Calcutta)—Hongkong China and Japan

Latest hour of posting: Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

Hongkong—Bombay (via Calcutta)

Delivery: Tuesday and Saturday 1 p.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—Delhi

Planes call at Indore, Bhopal and [illegible]

[illegible] Monday and Tuesday 1-55 p.m.

Bombay—Kathiawar

Planes call at Bhavnagar, Rajkot Jamnagar and Porebunder.

Departures from Juhu:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 7-15 a.m.

Arrivals: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 10-45 a.m.

Master Kylashchandra Chimanlal Doctor stood first in the Baroda Centre in the last Matriculation Examination, securing 546 marks. He is 14 years old only and is the son of Mr. Chimanlal Maganlal Doctor, Editor, "Navgujarat," Baroda.

MOTION PICTURE PRODUCERS AND PROPERTY TAX

The Secretary, The Indian Motion picture producers' Association in the course of a letter to the Hon'ble the Finance Minister, Government of Bombay, in connection with Immovable Property Tax, writes:—

It is our unfortunate duty to point out that the levy comes as an additional import on our industry which has been over taxed directly and indirectly for quite a number of years. In the circumstances, however willing we may be, in view of the impending prohibition, to bear our share of the burden on the Province, the condition of our industry is such that we must woefully decline to bear the Property Tax. Taxes, therefore, we beg to request that Government should immediately take whatever steps that may be necessary to exempt retrospectively film studio properties and cinema theatres from the scope of the Urban Immovable Property Tax. Our struggling, indigenous, and as yet infant, industry has always pinned its hopes on the good graces of the Indian National Congress to help us progress, and we hope our request will be granted.

Prohibition, A Settled Fact

(Continued from page 2)

campaign against the Government, the Ministry or those who are in favour of Prohibition would recoil on the community itself. The silly demonstrations at the Sir C. J. Hall have already roused the other communities to a defensive attitude. And any unreasonable resistance to Prohibition will lead to results which will react very unfavourably upon the cordial relation which subsist between your and other communities without removing the difficulties which Prohibition would bring.

23. Another point, I may mention. You perhaps think lightly of the Congress Government in the Province. But a little political foresight will convince anyone that for years to come no popular Government in Bombay will dare to go back on this reform. And if we go out of office as some of your papers say we should, you will be faced with a crisis which few of you can contemplate with equanimity.

HIGH COURT RE-OPENS

BOMBAY, Monday.

With several changes on the Bench, the High Court opened to-day after the summer vacation.

In the absence on leave of the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Broomfield is officiating in his place.

Mr. Justice Blackwell and Mr. Justice Macklin will also be on leave till November.

Their vacancies are filled by Mr. Indranarayan, the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, and Mr. Justice Lokur.

Another noticeable absence is that of Mr. Justice Divatia who is still busy with the Textile Labour Enquiry Committee of which he is the Chairman.

The Appellate side work was divided as follows:

The Acting Chief Justice and Mr. Justice K. C. Sen forming the Criminal Bench, Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia and Mr. Justice Indranarayan engaged in first civil appeals, and Mr. Justice Lokur in second civil appeals.

Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia, Mr. Justice Somjee and Mr. Justice Kania sat on the Original side.

The adjourned work of the Criminal Sessions was taken up by Mr. Justice Wassoodev.

BOMBAY'S BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO KING

The following messages have been exchanged between the Governor of Bombay and His Excellency the Viceroy on the occasion of His Majesty's Birthday.

Telegram from His Excellency the Governor of Bombay to His Majesty the King Emperor:—

"On the happy occasion of Your Majesty's birthday I beg respectfully to tender to Your Majesty the devoted congratulations of the Bombay Presidency."

Reply from the Viceroy on behalf of His Majesty the King Emperor:—

"Owing to the King's absence in the United States I have been commanded to convey to you His Majesty's sincere thanks for your telegram of birthday greetings."—A.P.

BOARDING & LODGING ARRANGEMENTS FOR A. I. C. C. MEMBERS

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee have issued the following press statement in regard to the ensuing session of the All India Congress Committee in Bombay:—

The preliminary arrangements for the meeting of the All India Congress Committee which is to commence on the 24th of June, are now in full swing and we have to appeal to the Citizens of Bombay to help the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee in every possible way.

The members of the All India Congress Committee who will come to Bombay from their respective Provinces will be the guests of the B.P.C.C. We are making arrangements for their lodging and boarding during the days of the meeting.

As the time at our disposal is very short, it is difficult to communicate with every member of the A.I.C.C.

It is, however, being notified that those members of the A.I.C.C. who desire to be our guests should at once communicate with the office of the B.P.C.C. Congress House, Bombay-4, to facilitate our arrangements. They should send us complete information about the date of their arrival in Bombay and the train by which they will be travelling. They should also write to us if they need any special arrangements to be made for them.

(Continued from col. 2)

asker appeared for the complainant and Mr. Joachim Alva defended the accused.

KILLED ON RAILWAY TRACK

That death was caused by fracture of the skull and other multiple injuries due to his having been knocked down accidentally near the Chinchpokli Station (G. I.P. Railway) while trespassing on the railway tracks at midnight, was the verdict given by the Coroner's jury at the inquest held to-day on the death of an unknown Hindu male.

A Railway Police Inspector was of the opinion that the man while walking down from the railway track was knocked down by a train and killed on the spot.

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CAME THE MONSOON TO BOMBAY,
BUT THE MONSOON BROUGHT RELIEF
Like a Thief in The Night --
*PARESH BANERJI
*KOKILA
*INDUBALA
*RAMPYARI
CAME THE PANDYAN KING TO LANKA AND HE BROUGHT DEATH & DESTRUCTION.....
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—THE MUNICIPAL APPRENTICE?
—WHY, HE FELL IN LOVE!
—AND THEN?
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America Retains Westchester Cup

Holders Beat Challengers By 9 Goals To 4 In Second Match Of Series

MEADOWBROOKE, June 11.

In the second Westchester Cup Polo Match America beat Britain by 9 goals to 4. America retains the Cup.

"AMERICANS WERE TOO GOOD"

20,000 spectators cheered the British play enthusiastically. Under a scorching sun and clear blue sky Britain fought spiritedly and was 2 to 4 in the first half.

After half-time Britain scored in the fifth chukker. Then the Americans put on pressure and rode as if possessed and won deservedly.

British hitting lost four touch in the second half, although all tried bravely to save the match. Tyrrell Martin played splendidly at back but Skene though trying hard lost his hitting touch. Balding was brilliant in patches and Roark improved on his last week's display.

CHUKKER SCORES

America: 2, 0, 1, 1, 0, 2, 3 and 0.
Britain: 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0 and 1.

Scorers in order of scoring:—

America: Guest, Phipps, Hitchcock and Iglehart Phipps: 2 and Hitchcock 3.

Britain: Roark and Skene 2 each. Tyrrel Martin 0.

The Bhopal ponies Tatters and Don Cortez were ridden by Skene. Blue Socks by Roark and Brujola and Cop by Balding. Balding also rode the Kashmir pony Figurita.

Lord Cowdray said that he thought Britain played better than last week, but had no excuses for the defeat. Balding said that the Americans were too good and thought that Hitchcock was still the best of all players.—Reuter.

Ex-Br. Heavy-Weight Champion Dead

LONDON, June 12.

Death has occurred of James "Gunner" Moir, former British heavy-weight champion, latterly a personality in the film world, after a long illness. He was aged sixty and fought the Canadian Tommy Burns for world title in 1907 but was outpointed in ten rounds.—Reuter.

Bengal Club Cup League

W. I. A. A.'s Fine Show

During the last week-end six matches were down for decision in the Bengal Club Cup League, two of which could not be played owing to the non-appearance of the Young Goans and the Young Boys. The remaining four were played off according to schedule. On Saturday there was only match at the Shivaji Park, Mahim, in which the St. Xavier's College defeated the United Young Friends by a solitary goal scored in the second moiety of play. The game was characterised by a certain amount of rough play, which culminated in the referee ordering [illegible] offending players, one from either side, off the field.

In the other match of the day the Young Goals failed to turn up. So the referee awarded a walk-over to Khetau Sports, their opponents.

Y.M.C.A.'S NARROW WIN

On Sunday the Young Boys failed to fulfil their engagement owing, it seems, to a misunderstanding in the place of the engagement. The second match of the day saw the second string of the Y.M.C.A. accounting for the White Star by a single goal.

BURMA-SHELL'S VICTORY

At the St. Xavier's College ground, Parel, two interesting matches were decided on Sunday. A large crowd turned out again to witness the contests. In the first match the Burmah Shell defeated the Crocodiles by three goals to one. The Oilmen began the attacking operations in right earnest and midway through the first-half, Fremlal, their veteran captain, scored two goals in quick succession. Ahmed Mia put them further ahead soon after. Stunned by this sudden reserve, the Crocodiles girded up their loins for a strenuous fight and they were not long before they reduced the margin by one goal. At the interval Burmah Shell led by three goals to one. In the second period both sides tried hand to score but they failed to alter the tally.

"TIMES OF INDIA" BEATEN

Next the W.I.A.A. Staff were engaged in a battle with the "Times of India." The Automen playing at the top of their form disposed of the Press team by three goals to nil. The W.I.A.A. opened their account with a penalty goal. Soon after Narayen increased the lead and Dukuram followed up with a third. Despite the big lead taken by their rivals the Pressmen pursued their pressure till the end. If they had better shooting, they might have reduced the margin by at least a couple of goals. None-the-less, the W.I.A.A. were the deserving winners of the day.

STEADIES THE NERVES

In times of stress, Wrigley's gum quiets your nerves, soothes your throat, and keeps you mentally alert. It also aids digestion. A good digestion means good health.

Chewing Wrigley's gum is Nature's way to strong, healthy teeth. It helps make the gums firm! Buy several packets to-day. Two famous flavours—P.K.(peppermint) and SPEARMINT (garden mint). P.T.1.

WRIGLEY'S

Contains No Animal Fat

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Katha from Ramayana 7-45 Arti 7-55 Hanuman Prasad 8-30 School Broadcast.

1-0 p.m. Bhajanawali 6-10 Radio Orchestra 6-15 Onkar Lal of Ajmer 6-30 For Young Listeners 7-0 M. Tansen of Alwar 7-15 Gems of Antiquity, 3 7-30 For Villagers 8-15 Hanuman Prasad Zohra Jan 8-45 Onkar Lal 9-35 Religion in India: Ashiq Ahmad 9-50 B. S. Rawat 10.5 M. R. Gokhle 10.10 Zohra Jan.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

7-30 to 9-0 a.m & 1.0 Chandausi Listener's Choice 1-10 Take your Partners.

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

6-0 to 6-10 p.m. As In Delhi 1 6-10 M. Tansen of Alwar 6-30 Hanuman Prasad 6-50 Haider Husain 7-0 Dadre 7-15 to 7-30 As In Delhi 1 7-30 Zohra Jan 7-50 Onkar Lal 8-5 Sitar Recital by Haider 8-10 M. Tansen of Alwar 8-30 to 9-50 As In Delhi 1 9-50 M Tansen of Alwar 10-10 to 10-30 As In Delhi 1

Delhi—III Programme

19.62 metres (15,290 kc/s)

7-30 to 9-0 a.m. & 1-0 to 2-0 p.m. As In Delhi 1.

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

6-0 to 7-30 p.m. As In Delhi 1. 7-30 to 8-30 As In Delhi 2 8-30 to 10-30 As In Delhi 1.

Bombay—I Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

8-0 to 9-0 a.m., 12-30 to 2-30 & 3-30 to 4-30 p.m. As In Bombay 1

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

6-0 p.m. Pralhad Joshi 6-25 Purba on The Hamidi 6-30 Amiribai Karnatki 6-50 Film Songs 7-0 to 9-35 As In Bombay 1 9-35 Ahmed Dilawar 9-50 Hindol on The Sarod 10-0 Pralhad Joshi 10-30 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8-0 a.m. Keep Fit! Ten minutes of physical culture 8-10 The Vichitra Been: Abdul Aziz Khan Faijaiwanti Habib Khan Alladiya Karim Khan Bageshri Khan Saheb Abdul Karim Khan Durbari Kanada 8-20 News In English 8-30 Musical Variety 8-45 Selections from Shah Namah, by F. B Madon.

12-30 p.m. Dumb Wife Gujarati play 1-10 Ahmed Dilawar 1-30 Music 3-30 Recorded Music 6-0 Amirbai Karnatki 6-20 Sitar, Sarod & Been 6-30 Firoze Dastur 6-50 Shamsuddin 7-0 Social Problem of Journalism: (Marathi) by S. V. Kirloskar 7-15 Firoze Dastur 7-40 Air Trio 7-45 They shall earn it: by P Trikamdas 8-0 Ahmed Dilawar 8-20 Bombay Radio Orchestra: Shyam Kalyan 8-30 Amirbai Karnatki 9-35 Meta Seinemeyer: Soprano 9-50 Chamber Music 10-30 Epilogue.

Lahore—Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s)

6-0 p.m. Channun Khan 6-15 Dharam Chand of Dasua 6-30 Shamshad Begam 6-50 Film Songs 7-0 Dharam Chand of Dasua 7-15 Channun Khan 7-25 Shamshad Begam 7-45 Bai Laximibai of Baroda 7-50 Jadoo Ka Hal 8-0 For Countryside 8-30 Dharam Chand 8-50 Shamshad Begam 9-35 New York, (Robot City.) by H. B. Richardsan 9-50 Channun Khan 10-5 Faiz Fareed 10-10 Shamshad Begam.

Broadcast on 200 metres (1,500 kc/s) from 7 to 10-30 p.m., relaying Delhi programmes from 8 p.m.)

Trichy Programme

397 metres (758 kc/s)

2-0 p.m. N. Natraja Pillai: Flute 2-15 Garlands For Gods 2-45 Carnatic Orchestra 6-0 For Villages 6-30 Sevilimedu V. Parthasarathi Iyengar: Vocal 7-0 Discharged Prisoner: (Tamil) by Khan Saheb P. Sherfuddin 7-15 Kavadi Songs 7-30 Sankara Rama Iyer and Venkatesa Iyer of Kadathur: Veena 8-0 Sevilimedu V. Iyengar: Vocal 8-45 Sankara Rama Iyer and Iyer Veena.

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

10-30 a. m. Variety.

12-30 p. m. Boston Promonade Orchestra 1-30 Hala Ku Khan 1-55 For Newcomers 5-0 First Div. Football League Match 6-10 For Children 7-0 Behula 9-10 Dorothy Cannell Pianoforte 9-30 Travelling for Fun 2 9-45 Fol de Rols by (B B C) 10-15 New Light Symphony Orchestra.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s)

10-30 to 11-30 a m. & 12-30 to 2-30 p. m. As in Calcutta 1

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)

5-0 to 9-10 As in Calcutta 1 9-10 Binode Behari Sreechandan 9-30 For Oriya Listeners 9-55 Hementa Kumar Mukherjee 10-10 Bijay Lal Mukherjee.

Lucknow—Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)

6-0 p. m. Bhajans 6-15 Shahnai 6-30 Mannabai of Allahabad 6-45 Next week's programmes 6-55 V. J. Joshi 7-15 Duets 7-25 Shahnai 7-40 Mannabai of Allahabad 8-0 Old Manuscripts (Hindustani) 8-15 Bismillah and Party 8-25 Indian records 8-40 V J Joshi 8-55 Bismillah and Party 9-40 Humour in Advertisement by Surendra Nath Ghosh 9-55 Mannabai 10-5 Sandhya Milan 10-35 Bhairvin—Vocal & Instrumental.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

5-0 p. m. E V Ramachandra Iyer: Vocal 5-45 Carnatic Orchestra 6-0 S Venkataraman: Flute 6-45 Rehearsal by 'Ponni' 7-15 Men we can do without. 7-30 E. V. Ramachandra Iyer: Vocal. 8-0 Mrs. Lalita Venkataraman: Veena and Vocal 8-55 Eve in Plus-fours: 9-30 Shrimati R Rajalakshmi Vocal.

Madras—II Programme

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)

5-0 K Subba Rao Veena 5-30 to 6-0 As in Madras 1 6-0 Bhakta Kabir (Telugu) 6-30 Mallepulu (Telugu)

B. B. C. Programme

7-30 Recital by Philip Hattey (Bass-baritone) 7-45 They speak for themselves 8-30 Music Hall 9-30 News 9-45 Traditional Scots Music 10-25 Sports News & Market Notes.

Sir Tukoji Rao Holkar ex-Maharaja of Indore has donated a sum of Rs. 5,000, towards the Hide Memorial Fund raised to perpetuate the Memory of the late Mr. Hide, C.I.E., who was the Principal of the Daly College from 1906 to 1926, i.e. for 20 years.

The Raja of Sarila had very satisfactory, response and has been able to collect about Rs. 11,000 upto now.

GYMKHANAS AT KENNEDY SEA FACE TO PAY MORE

New Terms For Renewal Of Lease

The various Gymkhanas at the Kennedy Sea Face have been informed by the Government of Bombay that their leases will be renewed, subject to the new conditions. One of the conditions is that while the Gymkhanas were paying nominal fees so far, they will have to pay about Rs. 1,000 each per annum. The Parsi, Hindu, Islam and Catholic Gymkhanas will have to pay, the new scale of fees. But there are two important Gymkhanas about which, it is understood, Government have come to a definite conclusion of amalgamation. They are the Wilson and Grant Medical Gymkhanas. The Grant Medical Gymkhana, is proposed to be absorbed with the Wilson Gymkhana, while the ground used at present by the Grant Medical Gymkhana will be utilised for building purposes.

The Government think that the ground rent paid at present by the various gymkhanas is very insignificant and that the rental of Rs. 1,000 per annum for the gymkhanas at Kennedy Sea Face is not too much, considering the amenities they enjoy. Since the Grant Medical Gymkhana belongs to the Government, Government feel that Wilson College and Grant Medical College Gymkhana could be amalgamated together, and the ground belonging to the Grant Medical College Gymkhana leased or sold for building purpose.

SAMARTH SANGH

(From A Correspondent.)

DHULIA, (By Mail.)

The Samarth Research Institute of Dhulia, celebrated its fifth anniversary under the presidentship of Pandit Satvalekar of Oundh. Another function, viz., the Ramdasi Sammelan was presided over by the Hon. Mr. Mavlankar, Speaker Bombay Legislative Assembly.

The functions were held in the compounds of the Research Institute and the big decorated dais was occupied by many famous writers prominent amongst them were Mr. Karandikar, editor "Kesari," Prof. Banhatti of Nagpur, Prof. N. R Phatak of Bombay, Principal J R. Gharpure and others.

After the preliminary remarks and reading of the reports by Mr. Nanasaheb Deo, Pandit Satwalekar delivered an inspiring and illuminating speech replete with quotations from Vedas and Ramdas's premier work, 'Dasbodh.'

The second day, saw Hon. Mr. Mavlankar in the presidential seat, when workers gathered together to discuss, how best to carry out the teachings of Ramdas. After long discussions, it was decided to start a body of austere, painstaking and truth-loving persons as 'Samarth-Sangh' with Hon. Mr. Mavlankar as the first president. Service, truth, cautiousness and thorough thinking before any step could be taken are the chief precepts a member has to follow.

The Hon. Mr. Mavlankar deplored the gradual deterioration of the moral standard amongst modern youths and warned them, that unless society as a whole improved and raised its moral standard, Swarajya would be an impossibility. 'The modern youth', he said, 'thinks in terms of rights and not duties' He exhorted the people to cooperate and fight the evil of moral deterioration.

Senior League Football

Caltex Serve Up A Surprise

SOUTH LANCS "A" LOSE TWO POINTS IN DRAMATIC STRUGGLE

Those who left the Cooperage at half-time on Monday, being bored with the absolutely one side game in the South Lancs. "A"—Caltex Sporting Club match in the Hardwood League, senior section, will be surprised to read off the turn of events, which gave our gallant civil side a 3 clear goals' victory. No one could have forecasted the final result, as in the early period its was the soldiers, always the soldiers. The Caltex goal had a veritable charmed life, and I will not be wrong if I say, the South Lancs. should have crossed over at least 3 points to the good. The soldiers decidedly threw away the match in the first half, by missing chances that one thought could not be missed. In the second half things were different and opportunities were few. Gray, the centre-forward, in the early period missed the sitter of the season he was asked to tap the ball a yard forward to earn a point he amazingly, to the surprise of all, lifted the ball over. Gray's act will be one of the mysteries of the Cooperage.

It was a lucky day for Caltex. A dramatic change took place in the second half-hour and this brought joy to the multitude of Caltex supporters. And before time the Military side were shocked to see themselves 3 points behind.

The two points at stake on Monday were valuable to both teams and may prove of consequence before the season is over. The winners were not grudged their win, they improved vastly in the second spell and their first goal was full value. The second point came off a penalty and the last of the tally was mainly through a beautiful drop kick by Telang.

Sterling play came from Karunakar, Caltex, and Ward, "A" Coy., the left wingers. Opinion has it, that these two outside men are in a class by themselves. Melvin and Carroll, the military back line, were as solid and steady as backs can be. Despite their win nothing much can be said of the Caltex side individually, as a team, they rallied well to eventually win.

COHEN IN FORM.

But, Cohen, Bombay's best goal-keeper, maintained his earned reputation. In the first half he did immense things and Caltex have much to be thankful for. It is Cohen who will keep Caltex well up in the league table, and if the rest of the side go on improving, it will not be wrong to say, that League honours lie between, South Lancs. "A" and "D" and Monday's winners.

Caltex and then South Lancs. "A" attacked, both Cohen and Reynolds were kept busy. After five minutes the shortage of one man was felt by Caltex and they had to fall back to defend. A nice shot by Preece almost gave the Military side the lead, a fine ground shot just going wide. Pressure was maintained and Cohen saved brilliantly a potential shot—he had handled some less effective staff before this. Two corners to the South Lancs yielded nothing. Taylor, the Caltex missing man, came on now. The game was fifteen minutes old. Gray was responsible for throwing away a nice opening. After this Karunakar for Caltex, at the other end, put in a difficult one to Reynolds. He fielded correctly. Gray missed the easiest thing a forward could. Preece sent in a delightful pass, Gray, a yard out, with no one in front of him, he miraculously lifted the ball over the cross-bar. All that was needed of him was a tap with the foot. The miss amazed all. The Caltex goal was having a real hot time. Luck, spelt with a big L, Cohen and had shooting kept the teams level till half time.

Caltex ran down from the kick-off and Taylor put the ball well over. "A" Company carried play across from the goal-kick, a corner followed to no purpose.

Caltex were playing an improved game, and though a goal six minutes after resuming was unexpected, Bull fully deserved, the point that put his side ahead. He sent the ball delightfully in. The shot completely deceived Reynolds. At the other end Gray missed his third sitter of the evening. Caltex were now having an equal say in the argument. A corner came to them, during the scramble that followed a military defender was pulled for a foul—a penalty followed—Karunakar made no mistake, a stinging shot found its mark. Caltex supporters were in high glee. Tables were unexpectedly completely turned, and it was Caltex who were calling the tune. They went on from good things to better ones. A foul by "A" Company 40 yards out gave the Caltex a free kick. Telang put in a beautiful drop shot; Reynolds did not quite get to it correctly, at the same time Martins had rushed in and managed to score, his foot touching the ball as it dropped from the custodian's hands. Martin was unaware of this, as he was still looking for the ball, when it had already gone over the line. The final whistle was heard shortly after.

RESULTS:—

CALTEX SPORTS CLUB 3 goals.
SOUTH LANCS. "A" Nil.

TEAMS:—

CALTEX SPORTS CLUB:—Cohen; Wilson and Corton; Martenz, Telang and Middlecoat; Butt, Selkirk, Martins, Taylor and Karunakar.

SOUTH LANCASHIRE "A":—Reynolds; Melvin and Carroll; Smith, Yates and J. Gray; Pr[illegible] Grace, Gray, Colbert and Wa[illegible]

REFEREE:—[illegible]

Y. [illegible]

Awake soothed and refreshed after a night of sound sleep induced by a drink of FRY'S 4 FOODS IN 1

You need not wake tired and listless. You need not go through the day in a half awake state. Fry's 4 Foods in 1 is the great sleep bringer and restorative. Four of the most nourishing foods in the world are blended together to make this delicious chocolate flavoured food-drink.

Drink it every day, and in all seasons. It is economical. A teaspoonful in a cup of milk is a meal in itself.

4 Foods in 1 was prescribed by 3,200 Indian Doctors.

FRY'S

4 FOODS IN 1

MILK - COCOA - LECITHIN

Stockists:— WILSON & Co., P.O. Box 2, MADRAS; CAMA MORTON & Son 32, Medows Street, BOMBAY; NUSSERWANJEE & Co., Mochi [illegible] KARACHI; SHIMWELL & BROS. (Calcutta) Ltd., P.O. Box 2, CALCUTTA S. ZAMIR-UL-HAQ, Fatehpuri Chandni Chowk, DELHI.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Jeth Vad 11, 1995
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akhar 21, 1358
Parsi: Deh 11, 1308
Hightide: 8-44 20-04
Lowtide: 2-14 14-28
Sunrise: 6h 1m
Sunset: 7h 17m
Zarthost-no-Diso: Public Holiday. Banks closed.

Wednesday, June 14.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
First LL.B. Examination results (old and new), University Building, 2 p.m
Municipal Schools Committee, 4-40 p.m.

Thursday, June 15.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
University Senate 2 p.m

Friday, June 16.

University Senate 2 p.m

Saturday, June 17.

B. S. 'Cathay' with mails sails at 1 p.m.
Second LL.B. Examination Results, University Buildings, 2 p.m.

INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES' ASSOCIATION

Indian Insurance Companies' Association's 11th annual general meeting will take place on Wednesday, 14th instant at Taj Mahal Hotel, 4 p.m (S.T.).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Mr. M. Y. Nurie acknowledges the numerous telegrams and letters of condolence received from friends and sympathisers on the sad demise of his brother which, owing to lack of time, he has not been able to acknowledge individually as he would have wished to do.

ENGLISH MAIL ARRIVAL

The outward P and O mail steamer 'Mooltan' with the mails arrived at Aden at 10 a.m. on the 11th instant and left there at 1 p.m. the same day. In the ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 11-30 p.m. on Thursday the 15th instant. She will sail from Ballard Pier at 9 a.m. the following day for Australia.

ZOROASTER ANNIVERSARY DAY

Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal, the Anniversary Day will be celebrated at the Sir Jivanji Modi Hall, Apollo Street, to-day (Tuesday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Ved Murti Chimanlal C. Raval will give a public Kirtan in Gujarati on the Life of Zoroaster with songs and music. Sir Hormusji C. Dinshaw Kt., will preside

'F' WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

An urgent meeting in accordance with the requisition signed by 10 members of the council of management of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee will be held on Thursday, the 15th instant at 8 p.m. (S.T.) at the office's premises, Wahidina Mansion, Parel Poibavdi to discuss the question of reception to Mr. Subhas during his forthcoming visit.

Mrs. JAYSHRI RAIJI
PRESIDENT
'BHAGINI SAMAJ'
and MEMBER of the BOMBAY
UNIVERSITY SYNDICATE
says re: "THE MILL" Film:—

"The subject-matter is quite APPROPRIATE to the present times. It will help in the AMELIORATION of the Labour Class and in bringing a BETTER UNDERSTANDING between Capitalists and Labour and thus HELP the industries in this Country."

THE FILM THAT WAS
BANNED!
AJANTA'S SCREEN-EPIC:
'The Mill'
(MAZDUR)

Directed By:—
M. BHAVNANI
Starring:—
BIBBO,
VIRAJ,
NAYAMALLY
AMINA,
BHUDO
ADVANI

SHOWING to CROWDED HOUSES Saturday at Poona.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EROS—"3 Smart Girls Grow Up" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Dark Victory" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"The Three Musketeers" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Bari-Didi" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Mother India" Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Dodge City" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"A Bottle of Brandy" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m
WEST END—"The Kick" Daily at 4-15, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
SUPER—"Leather Face" Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Premsagar" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"The Mill" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Maya Bazar" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Ladies Only" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

Morning Show At Regal

To-day (Tuesday) being a public holiday, the Regal will be having an extra morning show at 10-30 a.m. of "The Three Musketeers" at reduced prices:—Re 1/2, As. 9 and As. 4 only.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION

Delays to traffic to and from Calcutta is now normal.

C. S. PAST STUDENTS ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the above Association, a free Hindi Class will be conducted on every Sunday between 8 and 10-30 a.m. commencing from the 18th instant in the C. S. Shirolkar High School, Girgaum, Bombay. The class will be only for the Prathama Examination. Past students and members desirous of joining the class should communicate to Secretaries

CONDOLENCE MEETING AT SANTA CRUZ

Under the auspices of the Santa Cruz Residents' Association, Congress Committee, Education Society, Catholic Residents' Association, Saraswat Residents and Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal etc., a public meeting will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 10 a.m. at Anandilal Poddar High School to express condolence at the sad demise of Sjt. Ramniranjan Poddar.

POSTAL NOTICES

Registered and unregistered correspondence other than letters and postcards for Australia, New Zealand and all correspondence for Colombo per s.s. 'Mooltan' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Thursday, the 15th instant.

Registered and unregistered correspondence other than letters and postcards for Straits Settlements, Hongkong and all correspondence for Shanghai via Negapatam will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Thursday, the 15th instant.

Superscribed registered and unregistered correspondence other than letters and postcards for South Africa and all correspondence for Laurenzo Marques per s.s. 'Gujarat' via Madura and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Thursday, the 15th instant.

"A" WARD CONGRESS MEMBERSHIP

Those desiring to enrol themselves as members of the Indian National Congress in this Ward should obtain the application form from the office of the "A" Ward District Congress Committee, Bazargate Street, Fort. The office will be kept open for the purpose for six hours in a day as follows: from 8 a.m. to 10 a.m., from 12 noon to 2 p.m and from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m.

An applicant on being enrolled will receive a card which he will have to produce at every election if he wishes to exercise his vote.

Ministers' Movements

The Hon. Mr. M. R. Desai, Revenue Minister, left Poona for Surat on Monday, and will return to Poona on Wednesday night, June 14.

The Hon. Mr. M. Y. Nurie, Minister for Public Works, will be in Ahmedabad on June 14 and 15, where he will meet the representatives of Kalambandhi villages (South Daskroi) and will hold a conference in connection with the dispute relating to distribution of water from the Bhadar River and questions concerning the Utavali River.

Dhanduka Congress Secretary Sees Morarji Desai

Mr. Prabhudas Phuta, Secretary of the Dhanduka Taluka Congress Committee, Ahmedabad District, saw Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai, Revenue Minister, in connection with the Tenancy Bill, on Saturday at Poona.

The above is a photo of the wall-poster prepared by the Prohibition Department announcing the advent of Prohibition in Daskori Taluka.

PARSIS AND PROHIBITION

Panchayat To Send Reply To Govt.'s Letter

The Parsi Prohibition Protest Committee met on Monday evening, at the Parsi Panchayat Office, to consider the reply of the Government to their letter addressed to the Premier of Bombay.

The Government's reply, it is understood, was considered to be evasive and highly disappointing.

REPLY TO GOVT.

At the meeting to-day, a draft letter to be sent to Government as a counter reply, was considered.

The committee will meet again, when decisions will be taken as to the next step it should take in regard to Government's decision.

CONGRESS MEMBERSHIP

B. P. C. C. Amend Rules About Enrolment

The B. P. C. C. at its urgent meeting on Monday amended the rules it had framed at an earlier meeting in regard to the enrolment of Congress members.

The amendments were in the light of the recommendations made by the 'Constitution Sub-Committee.' Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai, presided.

As a result, an important change has been introduced in that persons duly authorised will be allowed to carry Congress membership books outside the enrolling centres on paying in advance the aggregate membership fee.

Modernisation Of Cottage Industries

National Planning Committee Clears Misunderstanding

BOMBAY, Monday.

The National Planning Committee met again on Monday afternoon and proceeded with the detailed consideration of the position of the heavy and key industries. It has so far covered the Village industries and has settled the line of their development.

A good deal of misunderstanding seems to prevail about the attitude of the Committee with regard to village industries. But it is reliably understood that there is no conflict between the claims of cottage industries and heavy industries.

It may be recalled in this connection that Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose, while inaugurating the committee had made it clear that there was no conflict of interest between the two but that one would supplement the other. This attitude has been adhered to by the committee. The modernisation of cottage industries and their development by means of electricity appears to have engaged the attention of the Committee.

The personnel Sub-Committee, it is understood, has not yet concluded its labours. The National Planning Committee is awaiting its report.

The Committee is meeting again to-morrow morning.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(By A SUBURBAN MAN.)

The last week-end was a very pleasant one. In spite of the few showers of rain, picnickers flocked in large numbers to the sea-side resorts. The trekking of cars along Ghodbunder Road started from Saturday evening right up till Sunday night.

MOTOR ACCIDENTS

Ghodbunder Road on Saturday registered another motor accident which would have proved fatal but luck was in favour of the driver.

It appears that a car skidded near the Old Khar market and dashed against a lorry coming from its opposite direction. The car was badly damaged but the occupants escaped without any injuries.

On Monday morning a cyclist miraculously escaped death. The cyclist while trying to turn from the Ghodbunder Road to Turner Road bumped into a lorry going to Andheri. The cyclist was thrown to the side of the road, and escaped with slight injuries, but his cycle went right underneath the lorry and was completely smashed.

BANDRA POLICE STATION.

Talking of accidents reminds me of the Bandra Police Station.

But our police stations compared to those in the City are mere sheds. The Bandra Police Station especially is a shed divided into many compartments and it does not even have electric lights. This is too much for one to tolerate, when even the humblest residents throughout the Suburban area now make use of electricity

Suburban Police Stations must now go through the several reforms that one notices in the Police Stations in the City. With the popularity of the Suburbs the police who are responsible for its peace must be looked after.

Dattatraya Mangeshrao Udiawar, Assistant Traffic Manager of the G.I.P. Railway who takes a keen interest in the educational and co-operative movements has been awarded the title of Rao Saheb in the King's Birthday Honours list. Rao Saheb Udiawar is a very popular officer in the Railway.

W. I. N. LIBERAL ASSOCIATION

Memorial Against Prohibition

The Western India National Liberal Association has submitted to the Government of Bombay, a representation signed by 40,000 citizens on the question of the introduction of total prohibition with effect from 1st August, 1939. While not opposed in principle to a policy of total prohibition, the signatories ob[illegible] precipitate action of Govern[illegible]cing prohibition which has [illegible] of a crippling [illegible]ince.

SIMPLIFIED SYLLABUS

Specially Prepared For Village Schools

The Public Relations Officer, Bombay, writes:—

In paragraph 5 of the Press Note issued in June 1938, in connection with the encouragement of voluntary efforts to liquidate mass illiteracy in villages, it was stated that Government intended to prepare a simplified course of studies for small village schools. This simplified syllabus has since been prepared in English and translated into the four regional languages of the Provinces, viz., Marathi, Gujarati, Kannada and Urdu. Copies of the simplified syllabus in these languages have now been published and the Government Inspecting Officers have been instructed to supply gratis one copy of the syllabus to every private primary school recognised by the Department. Managers of schools or members of the public wishing to have copies of the syllabus can obtain them on payment from the Manager, Yeravda Prison Press, Poona.

GOMANTAK HINDU VIDYARTHI MANDAL

Gomantak Hindu Vidyarthi Mandal proposes to offer Nyayashastri Bhawani Shankar Supkhatanker Sanskrit Prize (Rs. 20) and Vasudev Purshottam Mayenker French Prize (Rs. 20) to Goan Hindu students who score the highest number of marks in Sanskrit and French respectively, among Goan Hindu students at the last Matriculation Examination (1939) for the first attempt. Applicants should send in their applications to the Secretary, Gomantak Hindu Vidyarthi Mandal, Block G 16-B, Ambewadi, Girgaum, Bombay, by the 15th July 1939 with their seat number, marks in Sanskrit or French and the name of the School from which appeared. The Sanskrit Prize for 1938 has been awarded to Laxmikant S. Kudchadkar.

A circulating Library and Free Matric[illegible]s in all subjects will be opened [illegible] Goan Hindu students from 1st

SON'S LIABILITY FOR FATHER'S DEBT.

Interesting Point Of Hindu Law

Mr. Justice Lokur at the High Court heard the appeal filed by Surajmull Deoram Bhavsar against the judgment of the District Court of Jalgaon.

Mr. Y. V. Dixit appeared for the appellant and M. A. G. Desai for the respondent.

The respondent, Sitaram Kalu Wan, had obtained a decree against the appellant's father in June 1925. Thereafter the appellant was born and he separated from his father in 1932. The next year, the property in which the appellant had a share under the partition, was attached and sold under the execution proceedings taken by the respondent to which the appellant was not made a party.

Subsequently, the appellant filed this suit to set aside the sale of his share of the property.

JUDGMENT

Delivering judgment, his lordship discussed the "Mitakshari" law which was applicable to this case. Under this law, a son was under a pious obligation to pay his father's debts which were not [illegible] might have been incurred before the son's birth and when he was still joint with his father. The Privy Council had held that in a Hindu family governed by the Mitakshara Law, the whole of the joint family property was liable for the father's debts, whether incurred by him for his own sake or for the benefit of the family. This doctrine did not owe its origin solely to the religious and moral obligation of the son to save his father's soul from the sin of indebtedness, but it was the natural consequence of the right which the Mitakshara law conferred upon a Hindu son to acquire by birth an interest in the ancestral property.

His lordship further pointed out that so long as the father and son were joint, the family property was liable to be attached and sold in execution of a decree obtained against the father alone.

In the present case, however, the required procedure had not been followed. As the decree was more than a year old, a notice to the judgment debtor under O. 21, R. 22 of the Civil Procedure Code was necessary. It had been established that in the absence of such a notice, the sale in execution was altogether void.

In the result, his lordship set aside the decree of the lower court and remanded the suit to the lower court for disposal according to law in the light of this judgment.

KHOJA SOCIETY WEDDING

Over 3,000 guests belonging to all communities, including many prominent citizens, attended the wedding of Mr. Sultan, son of the late Mr. Sheriff Dewjee Canjee, with Miss Amina, daughter of Mr. Fakir Mahomed Currim Sajan, at Noor Baug on Monday evening. A big shamiana very tastefully decorated and illuminated was put up and the guests were treated to a sumptuous dinner.

GIRGAUM D.C.C. AFFAIRS

Reply To S. K. Patil

The President of the Girgaum District Congress Committee writes:

While Mr. S. K. Patil, General Secretary of the B. P. C. C. was perfectly within his rights in trying to defend himself against certain newspaper charges levelled at him, he has gone out of his way, in his characteristic manner, to misrepresent and throw mud at those members of the G. D. C. C. who have dared to refuse to be dictated by him.

I would have expected that this Caesar of the B. P. C. C. while resenting the suspicions cast on his Pompei, would have himself waited till the result was known of the enquiry into the irregularities into its accounts which the G. D. C. C. is contemplating, before proceeding to castigate the present office-bearers for their so-called "ugly haste" in convening an urgent meeting of the Council to apprise the latter of there being something amiss. That there was something fishy about certain bills presented to and paid by the G. D. C. C. even a brief glance at them would show.

As the matter appeared to me and my colleagues to be very grave, involving not merely question of Congress discipline but something more sinister I, on the advice of some of my colleagues, approached a member of the Working Committee of the Congress who was then in the city, for advice in the matter—particularly as to whether an independent and impartial enquiry into the matter could be held, since we felt that any enquiry by a committee like the G. D. C. C. into such a grave matter would not be final and might also engender ill-feeling among the parties in the G. D. C. C. The member of the Working Committee appeared satisfied that there was really something seriously amiss and approved of the idea of our seeking an interview with Rashtrapathi Babu Rajendra Prasad. The latter was kind enough to grant this interview and after going through the papers, asked us to forward to him a statement on the subject as well as our formal request for an independent enquiry into the affair.

In order to apprise the Council of the G. D. C. C. of all these matters and to obtain its decision, if possible before the Rashtrapathi left the city, we called an urgent meeting of that body. And it is this action of ours that Mr. Patil is pleased to describe as "ugly haste!" Instead of readily agreeing either to set up a sub-committee of the G. D. C. C. to investigate the matter or to leave the matter entirely in the hands of Babu Rajendra Prasad, Mr. Patil resorted to delaying tactics. He got a resolution passed with the help of his followers, disapproving of our having called the meeting "without even ascertaining the facts!" He deliberately disregarded the fact that the very object of the evening's meeting was to take steps to investigate the facts, if there was a 'prima facie' case to go deeper into the matter. But, it was obvious from the very beginning to the end of Mr. Patil's speech that his complaint of "ugly haste" was merely a blind to screen his resentment at the fact that we had the temerity to approach the Congress President, without first doing poojah to and obtaining the permission of the self-appointed Dictator of the City Congress. Mr. Patil even boasted that he was well aware of our visit to the President and knew the contents of our conversation with him, being kept posted by friends at Birla House—which only goes to show that even the sanctum of the Rashtrapathi is not free from the shadow of Mr. Patil's eaves-droppers.

In this connection, I must emphatically protest against Mr. Patil's dragging in the name of Mrs. Perin Captain (his eternal bete-noire). She went to see the Congress President to plead for effective steps to purge the Congress in this city of bogus membership and she sat apart from us and did not say one word about the present G. D. C. C. affair. But it serves Mr. Patil's purpose to throw mud at all and sundry who do not see eye to eye with him, since he believes he can hoodwink the public by invoking, and seeking absolution in the name of "Gandhiji" and the "Congress" for all his dictatorial doings and sayings. But let him not forget that everyone who cries that he is a "Gandhiwadi" or "Ahimsavadi" cannot be a true follower of Gandhiji and Ahimsa and that the Truth, like murder, will out and must triumph one day, sooner or later.

SCIATICA RAN IN THE FAMILY

Grandfather, Father Grandson Were Victims

KRUSCHEN ENDS FAMILY CURSE

Sciatica and lumbago ran in this family. Grandfather, father, and grandson suffered from both these agonising complaints. But the grandson found a way to end the family curse. His letter tells how he did it:—

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1939

BOMBAY IS PREPARING

Preparations for the campaign of prohibition to be inaugurated in Bombay City and suburbs on the 1st of August are nearing completion, the people's enthusiasm for the great reform is rising like a high tide, and what little opposition to it remains among vested interests is taking a soberer turn than it did a few days ago. All this has been possible because the vast bulk of the people in the country condemn liquor as "haram," as it ruins men's bodies, minds and morals irretrievably. Even the "small dose" which some apologists for liquor call harmless the public rightly dread as a subtle, insidious poison. The unnecessary use of even medicated "tonic" wines has lured many on to stronger liquor till they became confirmed addicts. Indeed, all the world over, the danger of liquor has always been recognised by wise men, who have attempted to save the people from it through a religious, moral or legal ban thereon. But so far attempts short of prohibition have not banished liquor from any considerable area. Prohibition succeeded for a time and to some extent in America and in several other countries but it failed later owing to administrative difficulties accentuated by the absence of a strong moral or religious tradition against liquor.

Benefits Of Prohibition

The position in India is substantially different from that in Western countries. The principal religions in the country expressly and unequivocally condemn liquor. Some others condemn it by implication, by the great emphasis they put on purity of thought, word and deed. The result is that wherever prohibition has been tried in India it has been a complete success. The June number of the Bombay Government's Public Information Series gives authoritative reports of the working of prohibition in Ahmedabad and the districts of Salem in Madras, Saran in Bihar and Saugor in C. P. and several other places, showing how in every one of these areas prohibition has been remarkably successful. In the Salem report, for instance, the District Collector says that as a result of prohibition the attendance of workers in the Rajendra mills of Salem increased from 63 to 93 per cent., that "the quality of their work has improved all round" and that "their health, too, has improved."

Speaking more generally he adds: "Experience has shown that both economically by way of an improved standard of living and a reduction in indebtedness (there are innumerable cases reported of ex-drinkers who have substantially reduced or entirely cleared their debts) and socially in better home life, a better outlook on life and steadier and more stable character, there has been a marked improvement which is specially noticeable among the poverty-stricken classes which stood most in need of help and of reformation." As regards Ahmedabad, Mr. Munshi stated the remarkable fact at a public meeting on Sunday that among many workers in the local mills prohibition had raised their standard of life about three times.

Public's Co-operation

Bombay, which is among the worst offenders in respect of drink, cannot afford to lag behind in the march to prohibition. Government have stated definitely that there will not be a single day's delay in enforcing prohibition in the city. Mr. Munshi, addressing a Rally of the Prohibition Guards on Sunday, said that of the 800 Guards that were wanted for propaganda work in July 500 had already been enrolled and that other preparations, too, for the campaign were all ready. It has, however, been suggested by some critics that there are so many facilities for smuggling liquor into the city that the prohibition experiment is doomed to be a failure. The possibility of smuggling is known to all. But as the area of the city is small as compared with the number of shops in it and the extent of drunkenness and as most inhabitants of the city are enthusiastic about prohibition, the prevention of smuggling can be effective enough. The task will be rendered easy by the hundreds of volunteers who have offered to help Government. Even if in spite of the preventive measures there should be some smuggling, it will be negligible very soon and will no more mean a failure of prohibition than the persisting occurrence of thefts means a failure of the Penal Code. Mr. Munshi has announced the early formation of "moholla" committees and chawl committees for effective propaganda. We are confident that the public will give their co-operation with both hands and enthusiastically. They will give much, indeed, to be rid of the liquor shops in their midst and all the evils they signify.

A Last Bid?

One happy morning London informed the world informally that a formula satisfactory to Britain, France and Russia had been duly found. Almost the very next day M. Bonnet, the French Foreign Minister, while declaring his confidence in the ultimate conclusion of an agreement, admitted that certain minor difficulties had cropped up. What actually happened in the interval is not known here, unless the "minor" difficulties are meant politely to refer to the sudden decision of Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Halifax to make a last desperate bid to escape an agreement with Russia. The summary of the speech of Lord Halifax, as reported to India by Reuter, was practically unexceptionable. That it was a bad summary is evident from the surprise that the speech caused in France. And, in any case, Mr. Chamberlain has confirmed the element of surprise in his Birmingham speech.

British statesmen have, therefore, made a last offer to the Axis Powers on certain conditions. And the tactics pursued in this connection are undoubtedly clever. The bribe hinted at, ever so indirectly, is the rejection of an Anglo-French Alliance with Russia. But this has been done without burning any boats. Sir William Seeds was conveniently down with after-effects of influenza and Mr. William Strang had to postpone his aeroplane dash to Moscow with a number of alternative formulae for another three days to enable him to study the voluminous dossier on the subject. Negotiations were thus held up owing to so obviously unavoidable circumstances! The real object, of course, was to give enough time to the Axis Powers to reply to Britain's offer and to make it possible for her to retire from negotiations with Russia with plausible justifications. But—here again, we write subject to the proviso that the reports from Rome and Berlin are sufficiently representative of Fascist and Nazi reaction—the reply of the Axis Powers is not calculated to encourage Mr. Neville Chamberlain. Indeed, the Nazis have pointedly emphasized the British reservation, relating to the colonies, as their principal, concrete demand. And the Fascists, so far from accepting Mr. Chamberlain's conditions, have actually sought to impose a few counter-conditions of their own on Mr. Neville Chamberlain! The snub that Berlin and Rome have administered to Mr. Chamberlain is likely to cure Sir William Seeds of his post-influenzial troubles and to simplify the Anglo-Russian dossier for Mr. William Strang. The opportunity has been furnished for France, the "guaranteed" States and British public opinion strongly to assert themselves. Should they do so, it would not be surprising if Mr. William Strang discovered among the various formulae in his despatch case one which was really quite satisfactory to all concerned.

Spotlight On Europe

Choice Before Hitler

By D. F. Karaka

It is a strange paradox that while Europe is getting itself more and more tied up in knots and the question of presenting peace becomes more complicated, the premium on war risk insurance is lowered. Why is there this unfounded optimism in Europe? Do censored press reports convey a correct impression?

A Reuter's message yesterday from Prague speaks of the Czech Government's expression of regret to Herr Frank with regard to the "Klavno" incident. How much of this is true and how sincere are the Czechs when they express regret to the Germans? It is wrong to suppose that the Czechs must now be regarded as having gone to the other side. The circumstances in which the Nazis succeeded in getting Dr. Hacha's signature on the document, which handed over his country to Germany have been revealed by the "Daily Telegraph". It is now known how there was a threat of blowing up Prague with eight hundred bombers, which were awaiting the order to take off, unless Dr. Hacha and the Czech Foreign Minister signed the fateful document, and how Dr. Hacha fought all through the night, fainting several times due to exhaustion, till at the early hour of the morning he was confronted with the choice of seeing his country crippled with bombardment or handed over to the Germans. Dr. Hacha preferred the latter choice. Britain and France had already betrayed the Czechs and he knew that the odds against a lonely Czecho-Slovakia fighting Germany was about ten to one.

* * *

It is the Czech point of view that when one party has been forced by duress to enter into an agreement, that agreement is void. The Czechs don't regard it as binding on them—morally or legally. And the Czechs are only biding their time to make their bid for independence. Two things would make this possible. The one, and the more likely one, is a war. The other is internal unrest in Germany.

* * * *

It is now an open secret that Benes has formed a parallel Czech Government in New York, Paris and London. This Government is recognised, if not too openly, by the three countries. Its function is to organise the Czechs outside Czecho-Slovakia. Already the Czech legion which has been formed in London,, has reached the figure of ten thousand. Benes hopes to maintain contact with England, France and America, so that should war break out, Czecho-Slovakia would be working in conjunction with them. There is no doubt that Benes and his colleagues are in possession of all the important Czech news. How it gets to them in spite of Nazi censorship is surprising, but it does get to them and through them to the London Press. Already in Paris, a Czech paper has been started which appears weekly and contains important news, which has escaped the Nazi censorship.

* * * *

This Benes Government is a source of great anxiety to Herr Hitler. His spokesman, Herr Frank, referred in a recent speech in Czecho-Slovakia to the stupidity of the formation of such a Government and told the Czechs that Germany was prepared to overlook what happened in the past, if Czecho-Slovakia now co-operated enthusiastically with Germany. Unconsciously, this speech of Herr Frank's has revealed that though Hitler has marched into Czecho-Slovakia, he has not succeeded in conquering the hearts of the people.

* * * *

In the event of war, in spite of the gross betrayal on the part of Britain and France, the Czechs would still do everything to undermine the Nazi regime. The Czechs outside Czecho-Slovakia would actively participate on the side of the non-aggression Powers, while those in Czecho-Slovakia itself would create an unrest in the country, which Hitler would find disturbing. Sabotage would be freely indulged in, and every effort would be made to see that Czecho-Slovakia is a hindrance and not a help to Germany. This can be done in many ways—the workers in the factories, the farmers, the population can all play their part and are ready to play that part. The result would be that Hitler would have to spare a German for every Czech and at least a million Germans would be required to do the job thoroughly. A million Germans would, there-

(Continued on page 11, col. 1)

Our European Letter

Danzig In The Forefront

From Our Own Correspondent

PARIS, June 1

The Danzig issue stands in the fore-front of attention and interest in Europe, much as the Sudeten question a year back. And a propaganda offensive opened newly by Germany against Poland is directed to present the Polish-German tension as greatly caused and determined by the Danzig problem much in the nature of a minority one, even as the German-Czech tension was pushed forward as being conditioned and influenced by the Sudeten issue also emphasised as a nationality one. A year back one heard Nazi Germany proclaiming loudly, remove this small minority issue leading to a tension between Germany and Czechoslovakia and staying as a disturbing element to peace; and you will have peace in Central Europe. This way of presenting the German-Czechoslovak tension found a favourable response in many influential circles in important centres outside, particularly in circles close to Mr. Chamberlain in London. From the latter, not only due to a cleverness and vigour of German propaganda but also due to a care for understanding with Nazi Germany and in the way extending a check to extension of popular democratic currents in several directions and securing definite and important British imperialist interests. Well as a combined effect of German propaganda and moves and response to them in quarters outside that counted, the Sudeten issue was accepted in a way presented by Germany and a solution in accordance drawn and passed What subsequently happened is well known Six months had not to pass before Czechoslovakia ceased to exist. In place of the "nationality issue" as relating to Central Europe one came to hear the idea of "lebensraum" (life sphere). Today Nazi propaganda, active in putting forward the Danzig issue as a minority suggests and stresses, remove this "small minority issue" causing a tension between Germany and Poland and working as a factor of disturbance to peace, and you will have peace in Eastern Europe.

Poland Stands Firm

Poland sees the implications and fears the consequences of the German drive for securing complete control over Danzig. Particularly so in the light of a fate that has overtaken Czechoslovakia. Warsaw apprehends that the gaining of undivided control over Danzig by Berlin, in association with a care of the latter to an expansionist course, will greatly endanger the security of the Polish State. With full control over Danzig, Germany will be in a position to threaten the entire outlet of Poland to the sea. Hitler in a memorable speech of his in Berlin in September last, a few days prior to Munich, with much eloquence referred to the importance of the outlet to the sea to Poland and to Germany's readiness to recognize this. That was when he felt an importance and value of Polish halt for the advancement of a policy in South-eastern Europe. Today he has no such feeling about Poland, even as about Jugoslavia. And a consideration for Poland's care to access to the sea has dropped. Polish halt at present in regard to the Danzig question is one of much firmness and resoluteness. Danzig today has an administration of its own. Berlin can hardly bring the charge of it being "non-German" in character. Warsaw's objection is to an attachment of the town to Germany in a way that will enable Berlin to convert Danzig into a military basis implying obviously the exclusion of all powers to prevent or check such a conversion of Danzig. There is no denying a scope to extend a hold over Poland that will be opened to Germany with the advancement of Danzig as a German military and naval base. With Danzig as a military unit in German hands, the security of the whole of the "Corridor" which Poland keenly claims as a Polish province will be imperilled. An opening of "extra-territorial roads" over the "Corridor" as desired by Germany will add to Germany's capacity to extend pressure further on Poland. And the "Corridor" if it represents a mutilation to Germany, its loss. Warsaw firmly and keenly holds, will for Poland mean a strangulation. Poland's resistance to German absorbtion of Danzig and granting of rights for extra-territorial roads is based on the fear that the gaining of these aims will see a Germany bent on an expansionist course, advancing to press more claims on Poland with Poland's powers for meeting them considerably weakened. With this fear remaining, Poland will offer opposition. Poland is alarmed and alert, but not panicky. A sense of unity has gained. Feelings in the country are strongly aroused. The military greatly in charge of affairs is in a very determined mood. This mood now finds expression in the statements. "No Runciman for us and No Munich at our expense."

Extension Of German Pressure

From German side a strong pressure is being cast on Poland. Moves are on foot to increase this pressure in various ways. Polish nerves and resources are being put to a hard and severe test. Poland is being forced to remain in a state of extended military preparedness by suggestions of "incidents" developing and constant German troop movements along the German-Polish frontiers. Attempts are kept to extend checks to Poland's external contacts and to develop connections for Germany viewed as suited to increase the weight of the pressure on Poland. In association with the former there has been the tendency specially to win a favour with Britain, and rather surprising as it may appear. Russia. There have been newly pointed references to Berlin's projecting a readiness to acceptance of the line of Russia advancing in directions at the cost of Poland and Roumania in the event of Moscow coming to cast a benevolence to a German policy against Poland. It would seem that Berlin has not succeeded in evoking a satisfactory response to this from Moscow. According to some serious sources, despite many new turns, in Berlin there is still keen hope concentrated upon securing a favour with influential groups in Britain, held as standing close to the Chamberlain Government. The Chamberlain Government, notwithstanding various declarations and steps of

(Contined on page 9, col. 1)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Welcome Firmness

Poland's firm attitude towards Germany is highly commendable and welcome. The Polish Government have rejected the demand of the Nazi Senate of Danzig for a reduction in the number of Polish customs officials. It appears, moreover, that the Nazis have instructed Danzig Customs official not to accept orders or suggestions from their Polish Inspectors and that they propose to administer the National Socialist oath to their officials. The Polish Government have sharply protested against these moves which are obviously intended to curtail the sphere of Polish control and, in fact, virtually to challenge the whole of Poland's rights in Danzig. It is urgently necessary that Poland should not only maintain her present attitude but stiffen it even further to convince not so much Germany as her own new allies that she is determined to resist all Nazi encroachments on the present status of Danzig.

Black Sea Pact

M. Gafencu, the Rumanian Foreign Minister, is in Ankara on what may turn out to be a visit of the utmost importance. For, during the speeches at the Government dinner to him, two things definitely emerged from the exchange of diplomatic compliments and civilities. They are that there is a possibility of drawing Bulgaria into the body of defensive nations and there is also the possibility of the conclusion of a Black Sea Pact as proposed by M. Potemkin. The world will, of course, not share the Turko-Rumanian optimism as regards the Balkan Entente for the simple reason that Yugo-Slavia has already accepted the status of a helpless victim of Axis domination. But, if Turkey and Rumania succeed in winning Bulgaria over and if Turkey to bring Russia, Rumania and Bulgaria together in a Pact the two achievements will excercise a tremendous influence on the problem of peace in Europe and they will also contribute to the success of Anglo-French-Russian negotiations.

Anti-Indian Drive In Ceylon

The anti-Indian campaign in Ceylon is spreading dangerously fast. While the Government are busy implementing, without any mercy, their decision to dismiss and repatriate the daily paid Indian workers, the Colombo Municipality is considering a resolution to dismiss about 3,000 Indian workers in its service. It must be owned in fairness that unemployment is rampant in the island and the Government and local bodies think first foremost of the children of the soil yet some consideration ought to be shown to Indians who went to Ceylon because they had been invited there to develop the resources of the country and many of whom have stayed there for years. We do not know what steps the Government of India are taking to safeguard the interests of Indian workers. Evidently, their efforts, if any, have been fruitless. But the provincial Governments from whose provinces the workers migrated should take up the matter more earnestly.

Servants Of India Society

On the first day of this week, the Servants of India Society completed 34 years of its existence. Founded by Mr. G. K Gokhale and nurtured by men like Mr. Srinivas Sastri and late Mr. G. K. Devdh... ciety holds an ho... in the ... served as the inspiration and model of many similar institutions in the country. Though the Society's name may not be as much in the limelight at present as it once was, its members are doing sterling and unostentatious work in their chosen fields. The broad and catholic outlook of the life-members can be seen from the fact that many of them are co-operating whole-heartedly and almost whole-time with other institutions devoted to public welfare. To name only one instance, Mr. A. V. Thakkar has almost merged himself into the Harijan Sevak Sangh and indeed many people will now be surprised to know that he is one of the seniormost members of the Society. This healthy tradition of co-operation for common pursuits deserves to be fostered. We wish the Society many happy returns of its anniversary celebrations.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Security is the offspring of caution.

Turn flattery wrong side out and you have slander.

It doesn't take a bride long to get over her shyness.

Abuse your neighbour and you will always find an appreciative listener.

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WITHOUT COMMENT—

ROME, June 11.

While expressing appreciation of last week's statements by Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Halifax, the newspapers declare that proof of Britain's goodwill is awaited—Reuter.

* * *

"Rumours abroad that an attempt at mediation between Germany and Poland is now in progress are categorically denied" in Berlin.

Amen, oh, Amen.

* * * *

Japan is energetically proceeding with measures to isolate the British and French Concessions in Tientsin and besiege them.

But all this need not cause any unnecessary anxiety. The situation is well in hand. We have every reason to believe that equally energetic preparations are in progress in the British and French Consulates in Shanghai to defend the Concessions effectively with a barrage of Notes.

* * * *

"All the world knows," declares Mr. Neville Chamberlain, "that we never use these mighty forces to begin an unprovoked war...."

Quite true. But what all the world does want to know, and very badly, is whether *we* will use these mighty forces to begin a provoked war.

* * * *

A wreath from Herr Hitler was, it is reported from Prague, solemnly laid on the spot where the German police official died in the recent Kelvano incident.

As a matter of fact, it is the convenient murderer who, if arrested and duly killed, will deserve a grateful wreath from the Fuehrer.

* * * *

Over 900 German refugees, rejected by Cuba, have cabled to Mr. Chamberlain begging asylum in Britain or at least permission to land at Southampton.

With the profoundest regrets of leaders of all Parties including Churchill, Herbert Morrison, Cripps and Brailsford there is, of course, no room, absolutely not an inch, to accommodate them in Britain even temporarily. But they could most hospitably be offered asylum in Palestine. This must be done. The Britisher's undoubted sympathy for the poor refugees and well-known sense of humanitarianism demand it.

* * *

Maulana Hasrat Mohani, the well-known romantic poet of the old school, is in London exercising, with a vengeance, the licence which is his double privilege, artistic as well as personal.

It is reported by our London correspondent that he started the London Majlis recently by announcing that he was both a Communist and Communalist.

The youngsters would have saved themselves a great mental stress if only they had remembered that the Maulana was being—well, what he is.

* * * *

A Socialist Party was not, according to the Maulana, possible within the Congress. But if a "genuine Socialist Party" were formed outside the Congress, the Maulana and 50 per cent of the Muslim Leaguers would join it.

Having thus established the fundamental responsibility of the Congress for the absence of a "genuine Socialist Party," the Maulana then proceeded to suggest that no successful and genuine Socialist or Communist Party was possible in view of ——communal electorates and the Government of India Act.

"Hasrut" is nothing if not contr——we mean, if not a delightful poet.

* * * *

The Maulana achieved interesting heights in his flights of fantasy, but once at least he did come to earth as when he denounced Mr. Jinnah's support to the Military Bill and characterised him as a recruiting agent of British Imperialism.

No sooner, however, had he touched earth than he bounced up again and, if possible, soared even to dizzier heights of romantic fancy. For, declared the Maulana, the Muslim League, thanks to him, had criticised and disowned Mr. Jinnah!

The young Indians must have suffered intense giddiness during Hasrat's recitation of his prose... sorry for them.

KING AND QUEEN LEAVE FOR CANADA

Will Tour Dominion For Four Days Before Sailing Back To England

HYDE PARK, June 12.

THEIR Majesties left in the royal train for Canada at 3/9 G. M. T. They were driven to the station by President Roosevelt, who with his wife and mother waved farewell as the train departed. Hundreds of onlookers broke into "Auld Lang Syne".

Travelling by train, car and warship Their Majesties in the next four days will make brief stops at a dozen Canadian towns before sailing on Thursday night for home from Halifax Nova Scotia.

People in close touch with President Roosevelt declare that there is no truth in the report that the King has invited him to visit Britain in the near future.

While they believe that the King may have said he would like to have President Roosevelt visit him in England, there is nothing in the shape of an official invitation and the President has no plans for such a visit.

Their Majesties and President and Mrs. Roosevelt exchanged autographed pictures of themselves before saying good-bye. Their Majesties also gave the President's mother a signed picture.

The New York Press describes the Royal visit as an unqualified success promoting friendship between the English-speaking countries.

President Roosevelt according to the "New York Times" is plainly delighted for a special reason, namely, because he had said several times that the day might come when he would be useful to mankind if he and the King Emperor were well acquainted with each other.

The Associated Press of America correspondent states that the Government are convinced that the visit has served a useful purpose showing the world a way out of the international chaos.

The warmth of the welcome "is evidence for the world of the sympathetic feeling which the people of the United States have for England."

Political quarters say that the visit has proved that democracy can have as great a dramatic appeal as other forms of government.

The police and G-men guarding the Royal Train will each receive a personal souvenir from the King in appreciation of their vigilant services.

It is estimated six million people saw Their Majesties during their hundred-hour visit of the United States.

In the meantime the press, political commentators and ordinary citizens, all testify to the unqualified success of the visit which is seen as promoting friendship between the English speaking nations and as of wide significance for the troubled world to-day.

The royal train bringing Their Majesties from the triumphant visit to the United States is expected to cross the border at noon G. M. T. With the tour now drawing to a close the liner "Empress of Britain" which will take Their Majesties back to England left for Halifax, Nova Scotia.—Reuter.

INFORMAL PICNIC

HYDEPARK, June 12.

Complete informality reigned at the picnic held on the terrace on the wooded slopes around President Roosevelt's cottage.

Distinguished guests sat at eight tables on the terrace and friends and neighbours among the nearby trees. Later the President's mother was the hostess at the farewell dinner to Their Majesties in the evening.

The King is presenting President Roosevelt with a gold inkpot bearing the Royal coat of arms.

Over a hundred people were presented to Their Majesties.

The picnic was followed by a musical programme.

The King filmed a scene with his cine camera. The proceedings lasted till nearly 4 p.m. when President Roosevelt drove the Royal guests at a high speed to his wife's cottage for tea.—Reuter.

ROOSEVELT ON KING'S VISIT

NEW YORK, June 12.

A reference to the Royal visit was made by Mr. Roosevelt in his speech at Graduation ceremonies at West Point Military Academy.

He said: "Recently we had a pleasure of a visit from King George VI as a courteous recognition of the cordiality and goodwill existing between the two great nations. Its significance lay in the fact that friendship between the two countries could exist since both were without fear. To achieve that result, strength is necessary—strength which comes not from arms alone but from restraint, understanding and co-operation. If these qualities can be developed internationally as well as nationally, we shall be materially nearer the realisation of our hopes of peace.

The New York Times commenting on the polo match says: "The British certainly went down superbly. There is no question which was the better team at the end, but neither was there any question of the courage and real ability of Britons."

"The New York Tribune" says: "When Americans put on pressure they were so far ahead that all the King's horses and all the King's men could not catch them. In only one Chukker did the British mounts run out the American ponies."—Reuter.

THEIR MAJESTIES BACK IN CANADA

ROUSEPOINT (New York) June 12.

Their Majesties re-entered Canada when the royal train crossed the border here this morning. After a brief service halt at Delson, Quebec, the train continued to St. Johns, Qubec, where a crowd of 20,000 was waiting to welcome Their Majesties.—Reuter

When Japanese Air-Raided Chungking

A number of raids by Japanese war 'planes dropping incendiary bombs have destroyed the water front and the shopping and business centres of Chungking City. Troops have been called out to assist the police and to organise stretcher parties.

Photo shows: Police organising stretcher parties to remove the wounded from the destroyed area at Chungking after the air raid onMay 3.

TURKO-RUMANIAN FRIENDSHIP

Mutual Assurances At Dinner To Gafencu

ANKARA, June 12.

M. Gafencu arrived on a three-day official visit. He will be received by the President and the Foreign Minister and is expected to discuss 'inter alia' the proposal of M. Potemkin for a Black Sea Pact and also the possibility of drawing Bulgaria into the body of defencive nations.

The dinner given by the Turkish Government last night in honour of M. Gafencu was attended by Ministers of all the Balkan states including Bulgaria.

Mr. Sarajoglu, the Turkish Foreign Minister in a speech declared that the Balkan entente would remain an instrument of peace whatever the course of events.

M. Ganfecu in his reply stressed Turko-Rumanian friendship and said that Rumania's mission was to watch the freedom of the Danube and Turkey's mission was to guard the security of the Dardanelles. Both would carry out their missions in a spirit of collaboration and conciliation, while developing the best relations with other powers.

He added, "But we can only realise our missions by vigilantly preserving the security of our territory and respect for our national independence."

M. Gafencu concluded that the Balkan entente was an instrument of peace directed against nobody and excluding no Balkan people.

BALTIC STATES WILL REMAIN NEUTRAL

KAUNAS, June 12.

M. Bizauskas, Deputy Prime Minister of Lithuania declared at the Baltic Congress here that Baltic States would maintain strict neutrality in the event of war but that any attempt against their independence would be repelled by force of arms.

The Congress adopted a resolution calling on Baltic States to be prepared to stand together and defend their integrity in case of danger.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIA SUPPORTS CHAMBERLAIN

CANBERRA, June 12.

"I welcome Mr. Chamberlain's statement that if Germany were ready to negotiate in peaceful spirit there would be ready response from Britain", declared Mr. Robert Menzies, Premier of Australia.

He added: "If we are to return to more peaceful days and an era of trade and financial stability I am firmly of the opinion that it must be by way of the conference table".

Mr. Menzies emphasised that the "anomalies existing in the relationships between the great nations" could not be adjusted or the sense of grievance "some nations are nursing" could not be removed by resort to force.—Reuter.

RANCHI, June 11.

The Government of Bihar have declared to be foreited to His Majesty all copies, wherever found of issue Nos 12 and 14 of the Gurmukhi "Kirti Lehr", Meerut dated March 19 and April 2 respectively.—United Press.

GENERAL ELECTION IN AUTUMN

Parliament May Be Dissolved After Oct. 15

LONDON, June 11.

Sir Douglas Hacking, Chairman of the Conservative Party, said he saw no reason to suppose that a general election would be delayed further than autumn this year.

It is the general practice in normal times for Parliament to run for four years instead of the allotted five. In that case dissolution of Parliament might be expected at time after October 15, when the new register of electors comes into force. The correspondent adds there is no reason why Government should not decide to have an election in autumn provided that events in international sphere show signs of returning to normality.—Reuter.

ITALY WELCOMES PROPOSAL FOR R. T. C.

ROME, June 12.

While expressing appreciation of last week's statements by Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Halifax, newspapers declare that proof of Britain's goodwill is awaited.

Signor Gayda in "Voce D'Italia" writes "New words uttered by British Ministers leave us perplexed. They sound promising but facts and developments seem to contradict the spirit of the words."

Count Ciano's paper the "Telegrafo" writes, "We believe in the perfect sincerity and good intentions of Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Halifax, but if they really want to arrive at a Round Table Conference they must say "We are ready to discuss" without adding anything else"—Reuter.

POLISH INSPECTOR OF CUSTOMS ARRESTED AT DANZIG

PARIS: June 12.

The Danzig authorities have arrested a Polish Inspector of Customs at Danzig by name M. Lipinski on suspicion of espionage according to the Havas Agency's Warsaw correspondent.

The Polish Commissioner General at Danzig has made representations to the Senate about the incident. Inquiries are proceeding. Polish authorities are not aware of M Lipinski's whereabouts —Reuter.

POLISH PROTEST TO DANZIG SENATE

WARSAW June 12

The Polish Commissioner General in Danzig has lodged a vigorous protest with the Senate of the free city over a new incident, in which a Polish Customs official named Lipinski is alleged to have been kidnapped from a Danzig cafe by Nazi agents "taken for a ride" and beaten up and left unconscious by the roadside at Heubuda.

'PHONE MESSAGE.

Later the Danzig police received a telephone message informing them that "A wounded Polish spy's has been found. Lipinski was taken to hospital in a serious condition.

Several motorised units of the German army unarmed but uniformed arrived at Danzig in the week-end to attend the celebratons of the local Storm Troop organisations.—Reuter.

JAPANESE HIGH OFFICIALS POISONED

Chinese Said To Be Responsible

TOKYO: June 11.

A number of high officials of the Japanese sponsored Nanking Government and a number of prominent Japanese including Mr. Shimizu, the Japanese Parliamentary Foreign Vice-Minister, in whose honour a banquet was given, were slightly poisoned at the banquet on Saturday according to a Japanese press telegram from Nanking.

The poison is alleged to have been put into the wine by "anti-Japanese Chinese".

The score of victims recovered after medical treatment. The police have arrested the suspected ring leader of the anti-Japanese Chinese.—Reuter.

JAPANESE EXPRESS REGRET

After Bombing 'Varsity Where American Is Injured

CHUNGKING, June 12.

An American, Mrs. Lille Strand, wife of a medical professor, was injured by flying glass and eight Chinese were killed and many injured in a bombing of the West China Union University near Chengtu by Japanese aircraft, according to telephone messages from foreign sources there.

The University is reported to have been hit by six bombs, two of which did not explode. The raiders had previously set fire to buildings in the City. The casualties are estimateed to be 500.

A Shanghai message says:—

The Japanese Consul-General expressed regret for the University bombing to the American Consul-General.—Reuter.

JAPANESE LOSSES IN SHANSI

TOKIO, June 12

The Japanese cleanup campaign in western and southern Shansi has been successfully concluded, according to field dispatches quoted by the Domei Agency.

It is stated since the beginning of the month the Chinese have lost, 8,600 dead and 1,674 taken Prisoners.—Reuter.

SYRIAN LEADER VISITS TRANS-JORDAN

DAMASCUS, June 12.

Abdur Raham Shah a Bandar, Syrian leader, returned to Damascus after three days visit to trans-Jordan, where he paid his respects to Emir Abdullah. He was accompanied by a number of prominent Syrians.

The party expressed themselves greatly impressed by the country's prosperity and tranquility.—Reuter.

FARR-BRADDOCK FIGHT POSTPONED

LONDON, June 12.

Following a statement by Tommy Farr that his fight against Braddock on July 5 is definitely off, the American, through his manager, says that the fight is only postponed until a later date.—Reuter.

NO NEGOTIATIONS IN HYDERABAD

Arya League Contradicts Press Report

OVER HUNDRED INJURED IN LATHI CHARGE ON SATYAGRAHIS IN AURANGABAD JAIL

NEW DELHI, June 12.

A Press communique issued by the Secretary of the International Aryan League, Delhi states that the news published in certain dailies that the Hon. Mr. Gamshamsing Gupta, President, International Aryan League, Delhi, is going to Hyderabad for negotiations is absolutely unfounded and misleading. The report adds that there is no question whatsoever of negotiations with Sir Akbar Hydari or any other agencies, nor of mediation on the part of Mahatma Gandhi.

The public, the statement concludes, is requested not to put any reliance whatsoever on such rumours but verify such news from office of the International Aryan League Delhi.—United Press.

LATHI CHARGE ON SATYAGRAHIS

Sequel To Trouble Over Food In Aurangabad Jail

MANMAD, June 12.

Over a hundred satyagrahis were injured many of them bleeding profusely, as a result of a serious lathi charge in the Central Jail of Aurangabad on the night of June 7, according to a statement made by Arya satyagrahi prisoners released yesterday evening from that jail, says a note issued by the Arya Publicity Bureau.

TROUBLE OVER FOOD.

The note giving details of the incident says that food arrangements have completely broken down in the jail and that it is with the greatest difficulty that nearly 2,000 Satyagrahis get even a single meal daily for the last one week. When some Satyagrahis refused to go to bed, as a protest, unless they had night meals, a general alarm was raised and guards and armed police, numbering nearly 400, rushed in and charged them with lathis and buttends of guns.

Later the Satyagrahis were forced into cells and among those injured are Messrs. Ranade, Date, Bapat and a hundred other Satyagrahis. Water and food has been refused to them and some have been removed to Hyderabad.—United Press.

Visitors To Jail Confirm It

An Aurangabad message says:—Mr. M. S. Aney, M. L. A. (Central) and President of the Aryan Congress, Sholapur along with Messrs. D. V. Gokhale, Editor of the "Kesari" and G. V. Kelkar, Secretary of the Anathashram and Mrs. Yashodabai Bhopatkar arrived here this morning from Poona.

They had an interview with Mahasaya Krishna, Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, Mr. V. V. Kelkar, Mr. K. V. Kelkar and Mr. Daware in jail this afternoon in the course of which they learnt that Satyagrahis were lathi-charged on June 7, resulting in serious injuries to some including Mr. Mama Sathe.

PRISONERS HANDCUFFED.

At the conclusion of the interview Mr. Aney represented to the Collector that several industrial prisoners were handcuffed, which he wanted to be removed. The Collector, it is stated, has promised to remove the handcuffs.

The trial of Mahasaya Krishna is likely to take place on June 21 before a Special Magistrate, Nawab Sirdar Jung.

Mr. S. K. Jathar, Civil Surgeon and Mr. Farafulla, Collector inspected the arrested Satyagrahis in the jail to-day. The Collector, it is stated, intends to release four old Arya Satyagrahis from the jail.—United Press.

Triumph Of Nationalism

Happy Turn In Kashmir Muslim Conference

SRINAGAR, June 12.

A landmark in the political agitation in Kashmir State was reached to-day, when the Muslim Conference was converted into National Conference.

After prolonged discussions lasting till 2 a.m. and amidst shouts of "long live National Conference", a resolution relating to conversion of the Muslim Conference into a National Conference, as recommended by the Working Committee of the Conference and ratified by the General Council in April last, was carried by a majority of votes in the Special Session of the Jammu-Kashmir Muslim Conference. Khwaja Ghulam Mohammad Sadiq presided.

Out of 176 delegates who attended the Conference only three opposed the resolution.

Messages wishing success to the Conference were received from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Moulana Abul Kalam Azad and other prominent Congress leaders.

Mr. Achyut Patwardhan, Socialist Leader, was watching the proceedings of the Conference.

It was also decided that members and office-bearers of the present Working Committee and the General Council, in spite of amendments in the constitution, would continue to work for the National Conference till the annual session of the Conference.—United Press.

Irishman Wins Motor-Cycling Junior Trophy

LONDON, June 12.

Douglas, Isle of man:

The Irishman Stanley Woods driving a Velocette won the Motorcycling Junior Tourist Trophy covering 264 miles in three hours ten minutes and thirty seconds at an average speed of 83.192 miles an hour.

H. L. Daniel, riding a Norton covers the distance in three hours ten minutes and 38 seconds at 83.13 m.p.h.

H. Fleischmann (Germany) on a DKW covered it in 3|12-5 at 32|51 m.p.h.—Reuter.

Britain Prepares For Emergency

Chamberlain On Control Of Prices & Distribution Of Foodstuffs

LONDON, June 12.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain announced that plans were in active preparation for control of prices and distribution of essential foodstuffs. It was contemplated that these plans would be put into immediate operation on the outbreak of an emergency.

The plans being prepared for the control of main material required by Industry included a provision to ensure from the outset that manufacturers using these materials did not increase the prices unjustifiably.

It is learned in London that the Imperial Airways flying boat "Centurion" was landing in Calcutta when a gust of wind lifted the tail causing the aircraft to become partially submerged. Passengers and crew were rescued without serious injury and mails were being salved.—Reuter.

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World Achievement

The Greatest Telescope

One day soon the world's biggest telescope will search the night skies, probing the depths of space for distant universes like our own, each perhaps with billions of worlds.

It is a dream of George Hale's, this telescope bigger than all other telescopes. He was not 30 when he was director of the Yerkes Observatory in Chicago, and had what was then the biggest telescope of its kind, the 40-inch refractor. But in 1903 he was working at Mount Wilson Observatory in California, and there had a 60-inch telescope. Later he saw the building of the famous 100-inch telescope which brought space nearer than ever before.

A telescope with a mirror 100 inches across in a giant indeed, but think of a mirror 200 inches in diameter, a lense over 16 feet across. Such a giant needs to be immensely strong, if it is not to crack or sag under its own weight; and the casting of it is an adventure almost as thrilling as conquering a new realm.

The casting was entrusted in 1934 to the makers of Pyrex glass, and a series of smaller mirrors was dealt with first. A 66-inch mirror was made, then one 120 inches across, and finally the immense 200-inch, the furnace in which the 60 tons of glass were melted being as big as a house. Every precaution was taken, and the temperature was brought gradually to 3000 degrees, the sand and chemical becoming a white-hot sea.

It was a December morning when the pouring out began. Mechanical ladles carried the "melt" from the cauldron to the giant mould with its intricate array of supports to help the glass to remain taut while cooling. Hour after hour the work of filling the mould went on, ton after ton of glass being poured into place. Then when the mould was full, the annealer was set to work, supplying the mould with electric heat in order that the glass should cool just slowly enough. It was to be ten months in cooling, and when it was cool a new marvel was accomplished.

PRINCES' BOMBSHELL FOR PARAMOUNT POWER

(Continued from page 1)

ber of Princes has been satisfactorily enlarged, as it was proposed some time ago.

Significant

It is, however, announced that the decision was taken in the directions indicated in the Report of the two committees. This is regarded, in political circles, as significant.

The Hydari Committee which is beyond the ambit of the Chamber of Princes was set up, it is learnt, some three years ago at the instance and initiative of H. H. the Nawab of Bhopal. The composition of the Chamber was so complicated that Rulers in their own right or those with not less than 9 or 11 guns-salute or those allowed by the Viceroy in his discretion could become the members of the Chamber. The efforts of H. H. the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar and those of H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner to enlarge the Chamber and make it more representative are well-known.

Small States' "Clamour"

Then there was a clamour by the small States to be given seats in the Chamber and the Major States with their complexes could not be roped in the Chamber among the whole mass of rulers of lower order, as, it appears, they feared that they would be swamped out. Then followed attempts and counter-attempts to flood the Chamber and to stem the flood. The major States, however, were stated to keep out of the whole business.

The necessity to take a decision on the Federation issue set before the Chamber a difficult and complicated task and the major States refused to be drawn into it and the small States continued to clamour to be included in it.

When such a crisis was reached the Nawab of Bhopal was reported to have taken up matter in his hand and mooted the suggestion to set up a Committee mainly comprising of the major States' representatives. The Committee was presided over by Sir Akbar Hydari. It consisted of 20 members who included some representatives of smaller States like Sangli.

As the Committee work progressed with regard to collection of evidence on "Federation" 'vis-a-vis' the States, another necessity was reported to have been felt by the Central India States Gwalior was reported to have taken the lead in the matter and another committee was appointed, presided over by Sardar Angre, the Foreign Minister of Gwalior. This was called the Gwalior Conference. More than 60 States were stated to have been included in the Committee.

Revised Instrument

When the British Government made its "final proposals" as adumbrated in the Revised Instrument of Accession and called for the opinion of the States on it within a certain time-limit, the work of the reports was felt to be expedited. Demands were reported to have been made in those committees for the protection of certain rulers' rights. The fundamental rights feared to be liquidated with the acceptance of the Revised Instrument of Accession and striven to be protected were reported to be (1) Treaty rights, (2) Internal Administration rights, (3) Economic rights and (4) Extra-territoriality.

For Retention Of Treaty Rights

It appears that when the original draft of the Instrument of Accession was first circulated to the Princes they particularly emphasised the retention of their Treaty rights. It is understood that that was not acceded to. With regard to the Internal Administration rights, Section 125 and 126 of the Government of India Act was looked upon with suspicion by the States. Items 19 and 44 of the Federal list, which referred to import and export across customs frontiers as defined by the Federal Government and duties of customs including export duties are regarded as items which crippled the economic resources of the States. The last item referred to the protection of rulers and the members of their families outside their States from any arrest. It appears that evidence was collected in the Committees to the right of defence by the Crown representative according to their Treaty rights which, it is reported, were not sought to be protected by the Revised Instrument of Accession.

It is interesting to note in this connection that there was a tendency to agree, on the part of some States, to federate on matters of policy and legislation and not on administration which is regarded as an incursion on their rights and privileges so far enjoyed.

Counter-Proposals

It appears that last-minute, vigorous efforts were made by certain rulers to scotch the attempt of certain States to include in the resolution certain counter-proposals as the "sine-qua-non" of their acceptance of the Revised Instrument of Accession. The attempt seems to have succeeded.

AT THE END OF THE DAY'S DELIBERATIONS, AN IMPORTANT REPRESENTATIVE OF A WELL-KNOWN STATE TOLD OUR REPRESENTATIVE: "FEDERATION IS AS DEAD AS MUTTON."

APPOINTMENT OF SUB-COMMITTEES

In the morning the conference is reported to have appointed a sub-committee to draft resolutions on the revised Instrument of Accession and other allied matters.

It is gathered that the Sub-Committee met at 4 p.m. after which the draft resolution was placed before the Conference for consideration.

The Conference resumed its sitting at 11 a.m. and general discussion on the synopsis of the Instrument of Accession is understood to have been allowed.

Princes In Dilemma

It is learnt that the general trend of discussion during the last two days, covering about ten hours, was on the lines of an argument reported to have been advanced by a well-known Ruler on the first day of the discussion. The ruler is understood to have viewed the Instrument of Accession as one which reduced the Rulers of States to the position of big zamindars and that of the Ministers of States to "Subas" or Governors of estates.

While it is generally agreed that the revised Instrument of Accession should be rejected, there is a growing tendency among the Rulers and representatives of certain States to formulate counter-proposals as a condition essential to the acceptance of it by the States. This suggestion, however, does not seem to gain favour with another section which, it is learnt, feels that the Rulers are only expected to accept or reject the revised Instrument of Accession by the Paramount Power.

It is interesting to learn in this connection that the political aspect of the revised Instrument of Accession is based and explained on the theory that certain rights and privileges so far enjoyed by the Rulers of the States will evaporate the moment it is accepted by the Rulers.

NOT HAPPY ABOUT FEDERATION

The implication of the rejection of the revised Instrument of Accession is that the Rulers of most of the States do not feel happy about the whole scheme of Federation as adumbrated in the Government of India Act. There is now a feeling among Rulers of certain States that by their rejection of the Instrument of Accession, they would be able to put into cold storage the whole Federal machinery.

The position of the small States, it is learnt, is, however, different. Fear is being expressed by them about the slender financial position into which they may be put in the event of their accepting the revised Instrument of Accession which, it is stated, will impose heavy financial burdens and obligations.

It will be recalled that when the suggestion of Federation was first mooted by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru no clear indication of the definite attitude of Princely India to such a scheme could be found out of the vortex of arguments and counter-arguments put forward by Rulers of important States.

The attitude taken by the late Maharaja of Patiala when he made a public statement in compliance with the repeated requests by his brother Princes and their ministers in examining "de novo" the position vis-a-vis the Federation scheme was criticised publicly by the Maharaja of Bikaner and was described as a "volte face" on the part of the former.

Controversy about the acceptance or rejection of the Federal Scheme dragged on for nine years and the Princes did not make up their minds.

The present position taken by the Rulers is described by political critics as that of 1931 when the rulers of the Indian States feared outside attack on their citadel of power.

The same fear seems to influence the minds of the Princes and their satellites on the present occasion.

SHORT STORY

PROMISE

By RICHARD HILL WILKINSON.

The train coach was nearly filled, and there was a mad scramble for seats when five passengers, among them myself, boarded the car at Portland.

I was fortunate enough to get comfortably located besides a white-haired old gentleman, who smiled pleasantly and pushed over to give me room. He seemed actually glad that it was I who had captured the seat.

I thanked him and sank back against the plush cushion. It had been a hard day and I was grateful for a moment's rest. The old gentleman, much to my annoyance, seemed inclined to talk.

He made conventional references to the weather and the stuffiness of the car. To all of which I nodded vaguely and closed my eyes. The old man took the hint and remained quiet.

We had passed Old Orchard when I roused up and glanced through the window.

"It's a beautiful country, isn't it?" the old man asked.

"It's all right," I said, "if you like it."

He ignored the rebuff.

"It's a long time since I've viewed it from a car window, though. Usually I motor back and forth to Portland. But today—". He went on and on, relating one of those tiresome biographies which seems to be a habit with old men. I dozed, scarcely hearing more than two or three words of the entire recital.

A few minutes later the conductor came down the aisle. He was a veteran on the line, and I had struck up a speaking acquaintance with him. It was because of this greeting that passed between us that I could not perceive the expression on my companion's face. Yet I could hear his words well enough.

"Hello," he said, addressing the conductor. "Remember me?" He chuckled, tendering a five dollar bill with his ticket. "There's the money for that fare I owe you." And he chuckled again, at the blank expression of the conductor's face. "Don't remember, eh? Well, you passed me down to Dover one day. It was Tuesday. I didn't have any money and had no other way of getting down. Told you I'd pay you back. Remember now?"

The conductor stared in bewilderment. Then slowly a light began to dawn. He smiled. He pocketed the money. "By jove, stranger, I've passed many a

"Hello," he said to the conductor.

penniless passenger in my day, but you're the first to ever pay up!"

He grinned broadly, and moved off down the aisle, propelled from the rear by a group of jostling youths, en route to the smoker.

There was nothing particularly unusual about the incident. Conductor Ellis had a reputation for that sort of thing. He was kind-hearted, and appreciated the fact that a lot of people were out of work. Yet there was something about the transaction that aroused my curiosity.

I glanced at the old man and found his eyes watching me. "I thought that would set you wondering, young man," he chuckled. "Never forget a favour; that's my motto." He settled back comfortably, and I knew I was going to hear the story.

It wasn't much of a story at that. The old man, Henkle his name was, found himself in Portland broke and with a fierce and urgent desire to get down to Dover. He boarded the first train, without ticket or funds. When Conductor Ellis came along Henkle explained his predicament and promised to pay the money back within a week.

Well, Ellis, I imagine, smiled to himself and took a chance. He, Ellis, had promptly forgotten the incident, never expecting to see the amount of that fare, as was displayed by his demeanor of a few moments ago.

What struck me as being rather odd about the whole thing was the fact that Henkle had but just spoken of motoring back and forth to Portland. He seemed well-dressed and fairly prosperous. Why, then, I asked myself, should he find himself broke and stranded in Portland.

The old boy must have read or suspected the problem that rankled inside of me.

"You see," he finished, "I had promised to pay back the money for that fare when Conductor Ellis made his return trip from Boston. Well, to be perfectly frank, I didn't, because I didn't have the money. I felt ashamed of myself."

"But why," I asked, "should Ellis act so all fired bewildered when you tendered him the money? I should think he would have remembered at once when you reminded him of the incident.

Henkle chuckled again and looked through the window. "Because," he said, "it was just fifty-two years ago last Tuesday that I made that promise. I've been trying to forget it all these years and haven't succeeded."

STUDENTS' ACTIVITIES IN KATHIAWAR

Appeal For Volunteers' Corps, Literacy Drive And Co-Education

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, June 8.

The birthday parade to honour the auspicious occasion of the birthday of His Majesty was held on the parade ground opposite the Agency Secretariat. Salutes were fired both for the State and Agency battaries. The Union Jack was flown on all prominent State buildings, Rajkumar College and the Agency Secretariat.

STUDENTS ACTIVITIES IN KATHIAWAR

Quite a large number of delegates from every prominent place of Kathiawar including several girl students attended the second session of the Kathiawar Students Conference held at Wankaner. Mr. Jatashankar N. Mehta, a lettist leader and President of the Rajkot Students' Union presided.

The President dealt with the students' activities in Kathiawar and dwelt on the necessity of study circles, physicial and military training and other social activities. He exhorted the students to take to constructive work immediately such as the inauguration of the Volunteer's corps, literacy drive and co-education.

Mr. Shanker Pandya, Secretary of the Kathiawar students Federation appealed to the students to muster strong at the Kathiawar students' Conference to be held at Jamnagar next October.

MUSLIMS BELABOURED BY GOONDAS

Under the auspices of Rajkot Muslim Council and Kathiawar Muslim League, a public meeting of Rajkot Muslims was held last night in the Shaukat Chowk Mr. A. R. Marfani presiding.

The first resolution protested against the appointment of Mr. Chhelshanker Dave of Verawal fame who successfully traced the culprits of the last Verawal tragedy, by Bhavnagar Durbar, in whom, the Muslims state that they have no conference.

Another resolution referred to the selection of a Kathiawar Muslim deputation which should wait on the Agency authorities who may be urged to bring pressure upon the Bhavnagar Durbar to replace another non-party Police official to conduct the trial in the recent Bhavnagar incident.

A third resolution protested against the action of same goondas in belabouring two Muslims.

RESTRICTIONS ON PRINTING PRESS

The Porbander Durbar has laid certain drastic conditions to be observed by the proprietors of "The Best Printing Press" which recently started work at Porbander. The conditions are political. The proprietors should not publish handbills, books, parts of the books, volumes, etc. connected with political affairs. The State reserves to itself, the right of allowing the printing press to function and may order its closing any time.

Her Highness Ranisaheb Shree Gulabkunverba of Jamnagar, opened the Baby Welfare League in the State. The importance of this function is that she cast off the Purdah system of this occasion. Next to Gondal, this the second State where the royal family throws off the old traditional purdah system.

KISAN ARRESTS IN MUNAGALA

Prof. Ranga Interviews Madras Minister

MADRAS, June 12.

In connection with the Kisan Satyagraha in Munagala in the course of which so far about 200 Kisans have been arrested Prof. N. G. Ranga, M.L.A (Central), Vice-President of the All-India Kisan Sabha interviewed Hon. Mr. T. Prakasam, Revenue Minister, Madras Government, to-day and appraised him of the situation in Munagala. He explained to the Minister the highhandedness of the local Zamindar in confiscating the lands of the Kisans and other Kisan troubles and hardships. He pressed the Minister to transfer the administration of Munagala Estate to the Court of Wards.

Prof. Ranga will wait for a reply from the Government till June 16 before deciding on his course of action.—United Press.

FIRE ACCIDENT IN TRAIN

Children Thrown Out: Passengers Follow Suit

(From Our Correspondent).

RAJKOT, June 12.

Horror-stricken parents threw away children out of windows of the moving train when a bundle of celluloid articles lying in compartment suddenly caught fire yesterday. It is reported that while the mail train was running between Than Road and Daladi stations some passengers threw a burning bidi end which set fire to the bundle. Parents sitting nearby in confusion threw children out of the train instead of pulling the alarm chain and also they themselves jumped out.

The guard came to know of the accident and stopped the train. All four were picked up and removed to the Morvi Hospital, where they are reported to be in a precarious condition.

The train was late by an hour and a half due to the accident.

FUTILE TACTICS OF RAJKOT AUTHORITIES

(From Our Correspondent).

RAJKOT, June 12

Mr. Becharwala Wadher, whose goods were confiscated and auctioned to recover his fine was called by Khan Fateh Md. Khan this morning and asked to take Rs. 60, less three rupees spent for carrying his goods in motor and Khatara. Mr. Bechar refused the money as he estimated his goods to be worth Rs. 400. Mr. Krisharalal Somani was also asked, it is understood, by Khan Saheb, to give an apology and to get released but he refused to do so.

Sawdas Patel of Halenda whose lands were confiscated was also asked to beg pardon and sign loyalty papers. On his refusing his family has now been driven out of their home.

JODHPUR CLASH ARRESTS

Young Student Beaten Senseless—Loses One Eye?

(From Our Correspondent.)

JODHPUR, June 11.

The Revenue Minister, Judicial Minister and Inspector General of Police, who were on leave and were called for immediately by the State have arrived here and are studying the situation. The Jodhpur Police have yet been able to arrest 103 persons from different centers of the city in connection with the recent Hindu-Muslim clash at Jodhpur and about 13 Muslims have been arrested in connection with the murder of late Mr. Jai Ram Sonar. It is said that still about half a dozen are absconding. About 70 arrested persons have been sent to Jodhpur Central Jail. The remaining persons have been released on bail. About 15 persons were called to the police station and were later on released on bail.

It is understood that Mr. Ram Dayal Sonar have asked the permission of the Jodhpur Government to file a criminal and civil suit against Mr. Shiv Nath, a teacher of the Education Department. The reason for this is alleged to be that the said teacher punished Mr. Ram Dayal's son of 7 years, a student of Umaid School, so severely and continued beating till the boy lost his right eye and became sensless.

POLITICAL PRISONER RELEASED

JAIPUR, June 10.

Kewal Chandraji Mehta, political prisoner detained with Brajamandal leaders at Jhalana, was released yesterday on account of the serious condition of his daughter who has been suffering from certain illness for the last three or four months at Agra.

Education In Hindustani

Personnel Of Provincial Advisory Board

The Government of Bombay has decided that a Provincial Board for Education in Hindustani consisting of the following persons should be constituted with effect from 1st June, 1939 or as soon as possible thereafter:—

Chairman, Sjt. Kakasaheb Kalelkar.

Members, Professor D. V. Potdar, M.A. Mr. B. D. Varma, M.A. Mr. Syed Nurullah, Assistant Director of Public Instruction. Mr. N. R. Phatak, B.A. Mr. R. R. Divakar, M.A., LL.B., Dharwar. Mr. Narharibhai Parikh, Sabarmati Ashram, Mr. B. J. Akkad, B.A., S.T.C. Mr. N. K. Mirza, B.Ag., S.T.C.D. Mrs. Hamid Ali. Mr. Syed Abdullah Brelvi, Editor, Bombay Chronicle. Mrs. Perin Captain. Mr. Siddhanath Pant, Dharwar. Mr. K. G. Dharmadhikari, Member Secretary. and Mr. H. J. Varia, Superintendent in the office of the Director of Public Instruction, Poona, Non-member Joint Secretary.

The Chairman and members of the Board will hold office for a period of three years in the first instance.

FUNCTIONS OF BOARD.

The functions of the Board will be as follows:—

(1) to assist the Director of Public Instruction in deciding the questions as to the use of suitable text books in Hindustani;

(2) to advise Government in framing syllabuses laying down standards of proficiency for Hindustani for boys and girls in primary and secondary schools.

(3) to advise Government as to the best manner of increasing the output of trained Hindustani teachers both for primary and secondary schools, and

(4) to advise Government on all matters connected with the encouragement of the study of Hindustani.

So far as item (1) above is concerned, the Board will appoint a special sub-committee of a standing character from amongst its own members. The present Hindustani School Book Committee constituted under the recent orders will cease to function as a separate body from the date on which the Provincial Board for Education in Hindustani is formed.

The Board's office will be located in the Director of Public Instruction's office, Poona, or at such other place in Poona as the Chairman may decide.

FORFEITED LANDS RESTORATION

Intimation To Present Holders

The following appears in the Bombay Government Gazette (Extraordinary):—

"In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 2 of the Bombay Forfeited Lands Restoration Act, 1938 (Bom. XXII of 1938), the Government of Bombay is hereby pleased to direct that the lands described in the schedule hereto appended shall be added to the schedule appended to Government Notification in the Revenue Department No. 7150/38 (b), dated 13th December, 1938.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the Government of Bombay will issue on or after 27th June, 1939 a declaration under section 4 of the Bombay Forfeited Lands Restoration Act, 1938, specifying which of the lands mentioned in the schedule will in the public interest be acquired and restored to the original holders. The Tribunal appointed under the Act will shortly afterwards publish notices under section 5. On the expiry of fifteen days after these notices have been published, it will be open to Government to take possession of the lands specified in them. The present notice is issued in order that present holders of forfeited lands may have at least a month's notice instead of the fifteen days' notice prescribed under the Act of the intention of Government to take possession of these lands. Those holders of forfeited lands who wish to receive compensation in accordance with sub-section (3) of section 9 of the Act should give intimation accordingly to the Collector or Kanara.

The schedule referred to is as follows:

The village of Balikop, Sidapur Taluka, Kanara District, the survey number being 225, area, 1A, 21 g and o a and assessment being Rs. 5. The other village is Nagarbastikeri, Honavar Taluka, of Kanara District, the survey No. being 297, area, 7 A, 32 g, a o and assessment Rs. 32-2-0.

MUTT AND JEFF—As Far as Country Life Goes Mutt and Jeff Better Stay in the City — By BUD FISHER

WHAT A FUNNY LOOKING COW! WHY HASN'T SHE ANY HORNS, MUTT?
WELL, THERE ARE LOTS OF REASONS WHY! SOME COWS ARE BORN WITHOUT HORNS, AND DON'T HAVE ANY UNTIL THE LATE YEARS OF THEIR LIFE!
OTHERS ARE DE-HORNED! WHILE STILL OTHER BREEDS ARE NOT SUPPOSED TO HAVE HORNS AT ALL! THERE ARE LOTS OF REASONS WHY A COW SOMETIMES DOES NOT HAVE HORNS!
BUT THE REASON THIS CRITTER HAIN'T GOT HORNS IS BECAUSE IT HAIN'T A COW— IT'S A HORSE!
SAY, WHAT KIND OF A PLACE IS THIS?
WOOF!
QUACK QUACK
MEOW!
MA-A-A
OINK!
5-5

CITY CLERKS DEMAND SEPARATE LEGISLATION

Union Considers Shop Assistants' Bill Does Not Meet Need Of Salaried Employees

In a representation to the Government of Bombay on the Shop Assistants' Bill, the Bombay Clerks' Union says:—

While the principle of the Bill is accepted, still it must be pointed out that it does not go far enough to meet the needs of the situation and are defective in many respects.

In the first place, the employees of shops, restaurants, eating houses and theatres belong to a category bearing no similarity to the clerical staff at all. There is no comparison between the work of both. Moreover, in the matter of education, status and standing in society, etc. clerks are obviously far superior to those who are employed in shops, restaurants, eating houses and theatres. Therefore, the attempt to absorb two different categories of employees bearing no comparison with each other in any respect or aspect is an anachronism, and the idea of classing clerks with the servants in restaurants and eating houses, etc., is most mischievous and humiliating.

Under the circumstances Government will be doing nothing but honouring the sentiments and feelings of clerks if they were to exclude them from the scope of the Bill and bring a separate bill dealing with clerks alone embodying their demands in consultation with my Union.

In short, though the Bill seeks to bestow better conditions of service to the employees of shops, restaurants, eating houses and theatres, the provisions are quite inadequate to render as much relief to them as they are badly in need of In the absence of any provision enjoining on the employers not to reduce wages consequent on reduction in hours of employment, the likely loss in wages will outweigh the little benefit the Bill confers on them.

So far as the clerical staff is concerned, as I have already stated above, the Bill worsens the conditions of service of a large section of them.

However, as my Committee is more concerned with the clerical staff only, I am directed to appeal to the Government to exclude the clerical staff from the scope of the Bill and bring in a new bill, embodying the immediate demands which will be submitted in due course, or in the alternative to amend the present Bill to embody the following:—

The Bill must be made applicable to the employees of Solicitors Firms, Newspaper Offices, Organizations registered under the Co-operative Society's Act, Charitable Societies Act, Trade Union Act, the establishments of private practitioners of Law, Medicine, architecture, engineering, accountancy and auditing and similar other vocations, etc.

The hours of employment should not be more than 38 hours a week including one hour recess for clerks, and 54 hours a week for others.

The Bill must provide for one month's privilege leave and 20 days casual leave, both with full pay, sick leave on half pay in addition to all Sundays, Bank and Public holidays, and sectional and religious holidays. Provision must also be made for leave without pay in cases of emergency.

The above are the minimum demands of the clerks in the City of Bombay and its Suburbs in so far as hours of employment leave and holidays are concerned, and if the Government is not willing to incorporate these in the Bill, then I am directed by my Committee to earnestly appeal to the Government not to make this bill applicable to the clerical staff.

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER

(Continued from page 6.)

recent period, reflecting both a popular awakening and also a concern of German aims passing beyond limits convenient to British imperialist interests or getting to dangerous tracks, is held as keeping attention to the idea of setting up an understanding with the Fascist Powers, trusting that it will afford a security to important British imperialist interests in a period marked by the gaining of many forces. Simultaneously much alertness is being directed by Germany to develop certain new connections. This is, perhaps a mild way of expressing the fact, since in reality this alertness implies greatly moves to extend a grip over Bulgaria and Jugoslavia. Jugoslavia has fallen into a position in which it has become greatly difficult for her to resist German-Italian pressure. Much of the responsibility for falling into this state could perhaps be traced to a policy pursued by Belgrade under the influence of dominant groups with sharp antagonism to Soviet Union and keeping a feudal outlook. A circumstance helping Germany to push a policy in relation to various Balkan States is a lack of mass or popular basis to regimes in these regimes and Germany has also exerted in the direction of not letting the advance of regimes with such basis. The Jugoslavian Prince Regent is to visit Berlin this week. The case for Jugoslavia moving closer to the "Berlin-Rome Axis" is expected to be presented to him in Berlin with forceful vigour

Cross-Currents At Play

While Poland's position is one of much difficulty, owing to the extension of a German pressure, and a weight added to this pressure, on account of an uncertainty in the halt of Britain circumstanced alike by a mistrust of influential groups in London of the Soviet Union, and a care to an understanding with the Fascist groups and intensification of German contacts in directions, there are also factors seen as suited to bring a strength and an addition of assurance to Poland. I have already referred to the gaining of unity in the country and the weight of popular opinion abroad. Another important circumstance is the development of understanding between Poland and Russia, a circumstance fitted to vitalise popular movement in Poland to an effective halt. There is also the consideration of German economic rigour The military requirements and other schemes closely bound with them have been steadily intensifying this rigour. Germany's foreign trade with a number of important countries has been decreasing. Exports to Poland newly have dropped greatly and Poland has also been getting to cut down sales of various categories of raw materials to Germany. Turkey is another market where German trade has recently been moving along a downward path. From Bohemia and Moravia there are reports of Czech resistance to Germany growing. The rigidity of the foreign dictatorial administration cast upon the Czechs and the vigorious methods employed to utilise the resources of the annexed area for the German totalitarian system are viewed as contributing to a growth of resistance expressed chiefly in passive ways at present. Round a hundred thousand Czechs have been transported for work to Germany. In smaller numbers Germans have also been moved to specific industrial establishments in Bohemia and Moravia. Several Czech officers have escaped to Poland, where some of them are trying to build a "Czech legion'. A feeling among the Czechs against the French and the Poles that rose about the time of Munich and in the period immediately after has almost disappeared. The economic rigour of Germany also supplies an urge to an assertive policy on the foreign sphere. In practical terms the solution of unemployment in Germany has meant greatly the regimentation of millions into a military system, represented by the active services of different kinds and works devoted to armament production. Check to this will mean a new, rapid and great rise of unemployment. The upkeep of this extended military machinery gives a stimulus for new conquests Nazi leaders, with security to a system of theirs, tend to visualise as essentials for a limitation of their military machinery, the domination of new regions giving a suitable scope for German economy and restriction of military forces in such regions. The European situation today is thus marked not only by the intensification of a strain, but also by a gaining of cross-currents at play. The conclusion of the German-Italian Pact reflects an acuteness of the strain even as it encompasses a game big, attendant with much risk and capable of sharp and sudden turns. The Danzig issue in this background gains an extended significance. Developments in relation to it, likely to proceed in the period before, will have much value as portents ito more important moves.

SANTINIKETAN, June 11.

Prof. Tan-Yun Shan, Director of the Cheena Bhawan, who had gone to China, is on his way back to Santiniketan and is expected to reach here in the last week of this month.

Madame Tan is also accompanying him as well as an Assistant Chinese Professor and three Chinese scholars to carry on research work here.—United Press.

Literacy Campaign In Poona

Latthe Inaugurates Drive

POONA, June 11.

Amidst enthusiastic scenes, before a large gathering of citizens, teachers and students, Mr. A. B. Latthe, Minister for Finance, Bombay, inaugurated this morning Poona's literacy drive.

The mass meeting, which was held at Shivaji Park, was preceded by a largely attended procession bearing literacy posters and shouting slogans, which wended through the main localities of the city and terminated at the venue of the meeting.

"Government of Bombay have undertaken to banish illiteracy from the province, but it is upto the men and women who have already had the benefit of education to come forward to help the Government in the achievement of this great task," said Mr. Latthe, inaugurating the campaign.

Mr. Latthe added, "illiteracy in India is the greatest obstacle in the way of her progress, both political and social. Unless we remove this handicap, we cannot attain our goal of independence as early as we desire."

Mr. Latthe congratulated Poona Municipality on the task undertaken by them and hoped that soon Poona would be enabled to claim that there was no man or woman in the city who could not read and write.

Mr. K. N. Shirole, President of the Poona Municipality, gave an account of the work and arrangements made by the Municipality to remove illiteracy in the city. Despite the fact that Poona is a well-known educational centre, he stated, nearly seventy per cent. of the population in Poona received no education. He appealed to the educated citizens to join the campaign and undertake to teach at least one citizen to read and write.

Citizens belonging to various political complexions were present at the meeting and Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, Prof. D. K. Karve, Khan Saheb A. A. Khan and Mr. V. R. Shinde also addressed the meeting.

Mammoth Procession Of Pilgrims

POONA, June 11.

Dancing and singing their way to Pandharpur, the holy place of pilgrimage in Maharashtra, bearing Palanquins containing the portraits of the two Maharashtra saints Dnyaneshwar and Tukaram, over four thousand pilgrims made their ceremonial entry into the city of Poona this afternoon, 'en route' to Pandharpur.

According to established tradition, the President of the Poona Municipality, as first citizen and representative of the city, welcomed the pilgrims outside the city limits. The President garlanded the deities in the Palanquins, and the huge procession entered the city and wending through the main road of the city, terminated at Bhavanipeth Vithoba temple for their two-day halt in Poona.

The Pilgrims will resume their journey onward to Pandharpur day after to-morrow morning, on the way making more halts, so as to reach Pandharpur fifteen days hence, on the 'Ashad Ekadashi' day the greatest festival of Pandharpur.

The procession consists of two parties of pilgrims representing the devotees of the two saints Dnyaneshwar and Tukaram respectively, and the two parties started out in procession this morning from their respective holy places Alandi and Dehu, the birth places of the two saints respectively.

As they enter the city limits of Poona the two parties join each other and form into a mammoth procession, rending the air with the clanging of cymbols and mass singing of bhajans, while the processionists danced to the tune as they sang.

The entire journey, starting from Alandi and Dehu and terminating at Pandharpur, is two hundred miles long.

For 500 years since the times of the two saints Dnyaneshwar and Tukaram, the founders of the Bhakti school in Maharashtra, this annual 200-mile pilgrimage on foot, bearing the two palanquins, has been carried out.

NEW BENGAL GOVERNOR SWORN IN

DARJEELING, June 12.

Sir John Woodhead was sworn in as Governor of Bengal at 10-30 this morning.—A. P.

AGENT FOR BERAR

M. Venkata Subba Rao Appointed

The following Communique has been issued by the Information Bureau, Hyderabad-Deccan:—

In pursuance of Article 11 of the Agreement concluded on the 24th October 1936 between His Majesty the King-Emperor and His Exalted Highness, His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad and Berar has been graciously pleased to appoint Sir M. Venkata Subba Rao, ex-Judge of the High Court of Madras as His Exalted Highness' Agent at the seat of Government of the Central Provinces and Berar. Article 11 of the Agreement reads:

"His Exalted Highness shall have the right to maintain an agent at the seat of Government of the Central Provinces and Berar for the purpose of representing the views of his Government with reference to any matter which is of common interest to the Central Provinces and Berar and to Hyderabad or which directly affects the interests of Hyderabad, but save as aforesaid the said agent shall have no concern with any of the internal affairs of the Central Provinces and Berar".

ACCUSED'S ALLEGATION OF MALTREATMENT

Magistrate Directs Medical Examination

HYDERABAD (Dn.), (By Mail)

Eight Arya Samajists who were arrested yesterday in Osmanganj for offering Satyagraha were produced before the Chief City Magistrate, who sentenced six of them to six months' rigorous imprisonment each under Section 122, A.P.C. and 26/A of the Public Safety Regulation. One was sentenced to six months simple imprisonment under the above Sections, while the eighth accused, who tendered an apology and undertook not to participate in such movements in future, was released.

In delivering judgment the Magistrate observed that some of the accused had complained about maltreatment by the police but no injuries were visible on their bodies. The Magistrate, however, asked the Court Inspector and Mr. Hakim Syed Ali, Advocate, who were present in the Court, to examine the accused. They stated that there were no marks of injuries. The Magistrate eventually directed the Central Jail authorities to have them examined medically.

A second batch of four Arya Samajists was produced later before the same Magistrate. Two of them were released on tendering apologies but two others were fined Rs. 50 in the aggregate under Section 122, A.P.C. and 26/A, P.S.R. But as there also had apologised, the Magistrate recommended to the Government to remit the fines

A third batch of seventeen Aryan Satyagrahis arrested last evening in Sultan Bazar was produced to-day before the Fourth City Magistrate. Ten boys were fined Rs. 15 in the aggregate, in default three months' rigorous imprisonment under Sections 26/A and 28, P.S.R. and 122 A.P.C. The remaining seven accused whose ages ranged from ten to eleven years were ordered to be placed before the Chief City Magistrate under Section 26 of the Reformatory Act.—A.P.

Woman Home Bursar Of Balliol

LONDON, (By Air.)

History has been made at Oxford by the appointment of a woman as Home Bursar of Balliol. She is Miss A. Bradbury, who has for the past five years been Stewardess of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge.

This is the first time that a woman has held such an appointment at a man's college in the University.

Miss Bradbury succeeds Col. A. C. H Duke, who has been Home Bursar since 1920 and a Fellow since 1929, and is retiring at the end of this term. She will, of course, not be a Fellow of the college, and will not take part in college affairs outside her immediate province. Nor will she have a seat at High Table.

She will, however, have charge of the domestic side of the college's affairs

Mr. A. D. Lindsay, the Master, when asked to-day why the college had taken such a revolutionary step, said: "We thought it would be a good thing. The undergraduates strongly supported the idea"

A member of the Junior Common Room Committee said to me: "It is a great tribute to women, who have been scorned in Oxford for so long."

Fresh Water In The Desert

Science May Open Up Asian Wastes

MOSCOW.

The desert wastes of Central Asia may be transformed into a flourishing agricultural and industrial land, thanks to successful experiments which have been made to obtain fresh water there.

The problem of bringing the deserts under cultivation has engaged the attention of the Soviet Academy of Science for a number of years. Investigation has shown that they are by no means waterless.

There are abundant stores of water in the subsoil, but they contain a high percentage of salt. The subsoil water in the Kara-Kum Desert contains nearly twice as much salt as the water of the very salty Caspian Sea.

A method of obtaining fresh water—based on the principle that salt water, on freezing, becomes fresh—has been suggested by M. S. Gusiler, of the Geographical Institute.

The results of experiments made in Kara-Bogaz-Gol Bay in the winter of 1937 and repeated in the central part of the Kara-Kum Desert in the winter of 1938 are now declared to have been successful.

STORED IN RESERVOIRS

The salt water is drawn from the wells and other sources and taken to specially prepared areas consisting of shallow basins.

The comparatively low temperatures prevailing in the deserts of Central Asia in the winter turn this water into ice.

In the Spring the ice thaws, and the fresh water thus obtained is drawn off into covered reservoirs where it can be stored for several months.

It has been found that in this way considerable quantities of drinkable water, suitable for human beings and animals, can be acquired.

Calculations show that it is practicable to use this method on a large scale for the purpose of raising cattle in the desert. It is to be adopted this year by collective farms of the central Kara-Kum, states Tass, the Soviet news agency. The method may also lead to the penetration of industries into the desert.—Reuter.

Problem Of Karnatak Unification

Bombay Assembly Deputy Speaker's Advice To Majority Community In Province

(From Our Correspondent)

BELGAUM, (My Mail).

Prof. B. M. Shrikanthaiah the Vice-President of the Kannada Sahitya Parishada and Prof. of Maharaja College, Mysore delivered an interesting and instructive speech on 'inwardness of Karnada Movement' in the Social Club Hall on Thursday the 8th instant before an educated audience, Mr. N. G. Joshi, M.L.A., Deputy Speaker, Bombay Legislative Assembly presided.

The speaker traced the history of the Kannada culture to two thousand years back and dealt with its growth and development in Jain, Veerashaiva, and Vaidika periods, and in the era of Vijayanagar kingdom. Coming to the question of Karnatak Unification, he explained its necessity for the full expression of Karnatak and its development and appealed to all to help the movement. The President in his concluding remarks spoke to the following effect dealing specially with the question of Unification.

KARNATAK UNIFICATION

The necessity of linguistic provinces is admitted on all hands even by the British Government and by the Congress. The Congress has gone further and constituted the provinces on Linguistic basis for its administration as far back as 1920. Although the British Government admits the principle, it is not prepared to enforce it. The Bombay and Madras Legislatures passed unanimous resolutions in that behalf and representations were made to the British Government but to no effect. Unless pressure is brought on the Government it is not possible to attain the object and "effective pressure can only be brought by the Congress." And it is therefore necessary for those who carry on the movement to enlist the sympathy of the Congress leaders, who think that there are other larger questions before the Congress.

THE DIFFICULTIES

"There are other difficulties also in the way which may be called internal. They relate to non-Kannada speaking people settled in Karnatak and minor communities in Karnatak. As to the former, the President impressed the audience that it is the duty of the Kannada people to win them over to their view by their attitude towards them, creating confidence in them, that after Unification their languages, literature, etc. will get sufficient protection. The necessity of Unification for the benefit of the whole of India should be impressed upon them. As to the minor Kannada communities, fears are entertained in some quarters that their interests will not be safe at the hands of the major community, the Lingayats. The Lingayats are in every sphere of life in Karnatak, agriculture, trade, industry, services, local bodies, etc. and they are sensible people too.

'A' WORD TO LINGAYATS.

But as fears are expressed in some quarters, the President appealed to the Lingayat community, the major community, to try to alley those fears by behaving towards the minor communities in the matter of services and local bodies, etc. in the spirit of self-sacrifice and self-resignation. "This is their duty" the President said, and he had no reason to suppose that they would fail in it.

Congress Nominee Elected President Of Nadiad Municipality

(From Our Correspondent).

NADIAD, June 11.

There was intense activity and canvassing both on the part of independents and congress party for capturing the Presidentship of Nadiad Municipality. Nobody could prophesy with certainty about the success of the rival candidates and the chances were fifty fifty on both the sides. But the Congress nominee Mr. Chunibhai Umedbhai Patel however won the presidential 'gadi'.

Sjt Kalidas V. Shah moved an amendment thereon, that Sjt Kalidas Kalyanbhai Patel be elected as the president for one year.

After some discussion, however, good sense prevailed and the amendment being withdrawn, Sjt. Chunibhai Umedbhai Patel was declared elected as President of the Nadiad Municipality unanimously, while Sjt. Ranchodlal Shah was elected Vice-President.

"FIT AT EVERY TICK-THAT'S PERFECT HEALTH"

Lack of appetite and fitness point to a system which does not produce the required amount of energy due to deficiency of certain essential elements like vitamins, phosphates etc.

Bayer's TONIC, containing a perfect combination of these vital elements, invigorates the whole system, by putting new life into every cell in the body, and thus promoting healthy digestion and keen appetite.

"IF IT'S *Bayer's*, IT'S GOOD"

Do What De Valera Did In Ireland

BOSE ON NEED FOR REVOLUTIONARY OUTLOOK AND DIRECT HELP TO STATES

DACCA, June 9.

"The constructive programme should be carried out with a radical outlook as Mr. de Valera has done in Ireland within a few years while Mr. Cosgrave failed in ten years. Bengal and Punjab Ministries lack in that radical outlook and self-confidence which is evinced by [illegible] Ministries who had to pass through the ordeal of struggle and sacrifice. Shortcomings of the Congress Ministries there are no doubt, but they have not been ignored. If, however, they proceeded with a [illegible] they can do some effective work within the limits of the present constitution," said Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose addressing a public meeting here yesterday.

Outlining the programme and policy of the Forward Bloc Mr. Bose said that it wanted primarily to prepare the country for the impending struggle. The essential thing to do was to organise a corps of volunteers on an All-India basis who would serve as freedom's true soldiers.

Proceeding he said:—

"All anti-imperialist and radical forces should be united to work in unison so as to increase the power of the struggle. Congress has refused to participate directly in the national movement that is developing in the States. But it should not be forgotten that the British in distress rely solely on the support of the Rajas and Nawabs. This policy of non-intervention is not practical as the Congress demand for freedom does not refer to British India only but it means transfer of the fullest administrative control to the people of a united, undivided India."

Mr. Bose continuing said that the detailed programme of the Forward Bloc would be fixed up after the Bombay sitting of the A.I.C.C. "Bengal has given the lead and the rest of India will take it up if we can carry on our programme in right earnest," added Mr. Bose.—United Press.

Grand Trunk Express Derailed

ACCIDENT NEAR NAGPUR: SEVEN RECEIVE MINOR INJURIES

SEVEN PASSENGERS ARE REPORTED TO HAVE SUSTAINED MINOR INJURIES TO-DAY WHEN THE GRAND TRUNK EXPRESS WAS DERAILED ON THE NAGPUR-ITARSI ROUTE, TEN MINUTES AFTER THE TRAIN HAD LEFT NAGPUR STATION.

NAGPUR, June 12.

The accident occurred near Chhindwara road crossing. The rail track was badly damaged for a distance of about a furlong. The brakeman and a woman passenger suffered from shock. The cause of the derailment is not known. It is stated that the Government Railway Inspector from Bombay will arrive to-morrow on the scene of accident and make an enquiry into the cause of the derailment.

One out of six goods wagons immediately following the two engines of the train capsized, while others were thrown off the rails. The passenger bogies escaped almost undamaged, though they left the track and stood in a unstable manner. Railway and police officials hastened to the scene of the accident and rendered every possible help to the passengers. A relief train from Nagpur proceeded to the scene and brought the passengers to Nagpur in the afternoon.

Pending the restoration of normal working on the route, the G. T. Express has been diverted via Bhusawal and Delhi. The train was late by one hour when it left again for Delhi.—A.P.

SEAPLANE WRECKED

Nosedives Into Water Owing To Engine Trouble: Passengers Rescued

CALCUTTA, June 12.

A seaplane with mails and four passengers from Rangoon met with a serious accident at 6-30 p.m.

It is stated that while descending and circling over the Willingdon Bridge at Bally over the Hooghly the 'plane suddenly nosedived into water due to engine trouble. Four passengers and five crews were rescued by a motor launch. The mails are yet unrecovered. The tail of the 'plane is visible above water and the wreck is guarded by six motor launches.—United Press.

END OF UMRER SATYAGRAHA

Decision Of Peasants' Conference

NAGPUR, June 12.

The Kisan Satyagraha at Umrer was decided to be withdrawn at a conference of peasants held there yesterday.

A resolution was also passed supporting a Bill seeking to amend the Tenancy Act and embodying the proposals of the C. P. Government to liberalise the tenancy law.

The Conference adopted a resolution stating that since the major demands of Kisans in Umrer Tahsil had been conceded and the Nagpur P. C. C. also had assured them that it would secure redress of the remaining demands, the Satyagraha agitation should be suspended. The Kisans, who courted arrest during the agitation, were congratulated by another resolution.—A. P.

ASCOT PROSPECTS

French Bid For Valuable Prizes

LONDON, June 12.

Ascot will have lost much of its glamour when it opens to-morrow with the absence of the King and Queen, which is all the more regrettable because His Majesty runs six horses of which **GREAT TRUTH** is a likely winner in the Queen Mary Stakes to-morrow.

Although the course has been watered, week-end rain has also helped to make the going perfect. There is a great French bid made to win valuable prizes. Twelve horses are coming including the best sprinter MACKANN running in the Queen Anne Stakes and the best stayer, PRETENDER, running in the Queen Alexandra Stakes. Racegoers are disappointed at BLUE PETER not running and also at a meeting between the best four-year-olds of both sexes not materialising as 'ROCKFEL' is not running in the Gold Cup against SCOTTISH UNION.

Real gamble is anticipated over the French horse QUARTIERMAITRE ridden by Clifford Richards although Gordon's MOUNT COUVERT is a strong tip to win in the second successive year.—Reuter.

Jute Strike Called Off

Terms Offered By Union Accepted By Management

CALCUTTA, June 12

The strike of the jute mill workers at Bhadreswar, Telipara and Gorhat in the Hooghly district wherein 25,000 labourers were involved has been called off and the strikers have joined work today, terms of settlement offered on their behalf being accepted. The strike commenced on May 31.

Jute workers of Shamnagar numbering about 7,000 who also went on strike, joined work this morning. They were conducted to the mills by Mr. Zaman, general Secretary of the Hooghly Chatkal Mazdoor Union with red flags in hands.

A meeting of labourers was held yesterday at Bhadreswar where resolutions were passed demanding the release of politicals, according support to the Forward 'Bloc' and urging the labourers to join the Labour Union.—United Press.

RAID ON UNION OFFICE

CALCUTTA June 12

The office of the Bhadreswar Labour Union was searched on Saturday when a book "Nutan Diner Alo" (light of a new day) by Shrimati Bimal Pratibha Devi was seized.—United Press.

Prohibition to the rescue of labourers

CHANGE OF POWER IN INDIA

Sardar Patel On New Turn In Villages And Wardha Scheme Training

AHMEDABAD, June 12.

This is an age of national reconstruction in India, one power is departing and another is taking its place This is happening with national consent", declared Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, addressing a small gathering on the occasion of the opening of a training class for primary teachers in Gujerat Vidyapith.

He added that the British had realised that they had to part with power in this country and they had made a beginning with the relinquishment of power in the villages. The people had acquired full control of primary education. Long standing vested interests, of course, would not give way easily but there was no obstruction in the field of primary education.

Sardar Patel said that the Wardha Scheme of Education was conceived with the object of revolutionising the system of education. Everybody realised that the present system of education was defective and it required to be improved, but few had the courage to strike a new path. They conjured up imaginary fears born of inexperience. There would no doubt be opposition to the new path in the beginning.

The success of the Wardha Scheme would depend on teachers, said Sardar Patel. Their life should undergo a complete revolution during the period of training, after which they should proceed to the village with the torch of new light. The Wardha education meant not only plying the Charkha—crores of women were once plying the Charkha in the villages of India, though now they had given it up—the teachers should realise the mental revolution behind the Charkha.

ROLL OF TEACHER.

Sardar Patel added that a teacher trained under the Wardha Scheme had to be a teacher not only to school children but to all village people, who might look to him for guidance and advice in all matters. A Foreign Power in order to consolidate its power, assigned a subordinate position to the teacher and made the police constable and police Patel the real ruler of the village. The teacher, on the other hand, should be the ruler of the village people. He should not stoop to flattery or bribery for selfish interests. He should play his proper part in national reconstruction.—A. P.

KHER TO MEET SIR SIKANDAR

SIMLA, June 12.

Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher is meeting Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, Premier of the Punjab to-morrow noon.

It is gathered that it may not be possible for Hon. Mr. Kher to come to Simla to attend the Labour Ministers Conference, which is expected to be held here early in August, Bombay is likely to be represented at the Conference by Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Parliamentary Secretary.—United Press.

SHOP ASSISTANTS' BILL

Maharashtra Chamber On Employers' Interests

The Secretary, Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, in a letter to the Commissioner of Labour regarding the Bill to regulate hours of work in shops, Commercial establishments, Restaurants, etc., says:—

Although the Bill has on the whole tried to do justice to all concerned, the Committee think it necessary to stress the following few points.

The Committee like to emphasize, in the interests of employers and trade, that instead of allowing the discretion of taking holidays to the employee a certain day in a week be fixed as a holiday in consultation with the different trades or groups of trades which are more or less allied. Even the owners of such small shops do not get holidays. It is, suggested that the number of holidays should be reduced in their case.

It is difficult to see why Residential Hotels and Clubs and Stalls and Refreshment Rooms at the Railway Stations, Wharfs and Docks should be excluded from the application of this Act.

The reason for exempting the application of the Act seems to be that they are on the same level as the domestic servants, (wide clause 3 of the Statement of Object and Reasons). This is entirely wrong as between servants employed in domestic service and the residential Hotels, there is a great difference.

The Committee are also of the opinion that while Restaurants and Eating Houses, etc., are allowed to keep after nine p.m.—at which hour the shops are closed down—they (Restaurants, etc.) are not allowed after 9 p.m. to sell goods that are sold in Shops. It is, therefore, suggested that the sub-clause 15 of clause 2 be amended and sub-clauses g and h of clause 4 be deleted.

It may also be suggested that all shops should give an interval of rest to their employees between 11 and 13-30 hours to enable them to have their meals. They should further be allowed half an hour later in the afternoon at the convenience of the establishment, for tea.

LATE BEGUM ANSARI

Author Of "Baghban" Dead

We regret to announce the death of Begum Ansari, wife of Mr. Mohamed Ahmad Ansari, District and Sessions Judge, U. P. which occurred in Bombay on Monday morning. She was suffering from heart trouble and come to the city specially for treatment.

Begum Ansari, it will be recalled, wrote the story of the film "Baghban" which was one of the best hits of the last year. She was a well-known Urdu novelist and dramatist and her works had won the admiration of eminent literary authorities and national leaders, including Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru.

BENGAL PUBLIC SERVICES

Decision Of Ministry On Communal Percentage

DARJEELING, June 12.

"The policy of future recruitment to the public services of the Province will be directed to the attainment and maintenance, as far as possible, of parity in each of the services between Muslim and non-Muslim communities in the Province. It follows that the basic percentage of reservation for Muslims in direct recruitment will be fifty per cent", says a Government Communique announcing the decisions of the Bengal Ministry on the question of revision of the communal ratio in public services. Government have further accepted the principle that provided qualified candidates are available fifteen per cent. of the appointments by direct recruitment shall be reserved for the Scheduled Castes but such reservation shall not exeed 30 per cent. of non-Muslim direct appointments.—A. P.

PREPARATIONS FOR CONGRESS NAGAR

RANCHI, June 11.

The preliminary work in connection with the construction of the Congress Nagar at Ramgarh has just been started. An office under the charge of Mr. Ambika Kant Sinha has been opened.

Raja Bahadur Kumar Kamakshya Narayan Singh of Ramgarh State has placed at the disposal of the Congress President a piece of land measuring about 225 acres free of charge for the next session of the Congress. The plot of land where the Government farm was once located is also available for the construction of the Congress Nagar.

About three lakhs of bamboos and other materials will be supplied from the Raj forests free.

After further consultation with Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Mr. Ram Das Gulati, the Congress Engineer and Mr. Suraj Prasad Singh, the electrical engineer, work will begin in full swing.—United Press.

2 YEARS R. I. FOR FORGING DOCUMENTS

LAHORE, June 12.

Agreeing with the unanimous verdict of the jury composed of three Europeans and two Indians, the Sessions Judge convicted Mr. Mathews, former Publicity Officer of the Railway Department, and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment for forgoing documents, and one year's imprisonment for cheating Rai Bahadur Sitaram in respect of Rs. 3,500 on the pretext of securing for him a coolie contract for Khewara and Sealdah Railway stations.

Mrs. Mathews was acquitted.—United Press.

AZAD'S PROGRESS

But May Not Be Able To Visit Bombay

CALCUTTA, June 12.

The "United Press" learns that Maulana Abul Kalam Azad who is making favourable progress towards recovery is still unable to move about.

It is, therefore, unlikely that he will be able to attend the Working Committee and A.I.C.C. meetings at Bombay.—United Press.

Cottage Industries Abroad

Provincial Governments' Request To Trade Commissioners

Indian Trade Commissioners at London, Hamburg, Milan and Japan are to be asked by Provincial Governments to secure information about 15 small industries in these countries.

These industries are: mechanical toys, rubber balloons, wooden toys, pottery, hosiery, knitted goods, cutlery, articles of stationery (excluding papers), that is, fountain pens, and stationery fitments, lead pencils and crayons and inks, celluloid toys, celluloid articles other than toys, buttons, toilet requisites, glassware including glass bangles, clocks and watches, bicycles and tricycles and smoker's requisites.

The Trade Commissioners are to be asked to secure information on the following points:—

How are these industries organised, whether as cottage industries or as co-operative societies or as small factories?

How do they secure the raw materials required? Do the same direct in the market or through some special organisation?

How do they effect sales of finished product, each concern individually or through a collective or co-operative marketing organisation?

How are they financed?

How do they secure technical advice and assistance?

To what extent and in what direction does the Government help these small scale industries?

PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK FOR ORISSA

CUTTACK, (By Mail).

Explaining their policy towards the co-operative department and the proposals for the rehabilitation of the movement in the province, the Government of Orisa in the course of a communique says:—

The first step will be the creation of Provincial Co-operative Bank.

Government have decided that in the first instant the Provincial Bank should be managed by a Board of Directors entirely nominated by Government. It has also been decided that the Secretary of the Bank should be an expert appointed by Government. Government will finance the Provincial Bank either directly or by guaranteering a loan from an outside sourse, subject to the conditions that will be imposed by Government.

As regards interest overdue form members of primary societies Government have decided to recommend to the Central Bank that all interest overdue for more than three years on the 1st July 1938 should be wiped off, and that for the rest the rate of 7½ per cent should be applied and the excess over that rate remitted.—A.P.

PROBLEM OF HAND-LOOM WEAVERS

Madras Govt.'s Circular

MADRAS, June 11.

The "United Press" understands that the Madras Government have issued a circular to all Provincial Governments in India as well as to the Government of India urging the necessity of tackling the problem of handloom weavers on an all-India-basis. They have also urged the Central Government to continue the grants-in-aid to the handloom weavers for another period of five years.

INDUSTRIAL USE OF JALGAON CLAY

A preliminary investigation conducted by the Director of Industries, Bombay, has revealed that the clay which is to be found at Jalgaon, Dapoli Taluka, Ratnagiri District, can be used for pottery, specially for the manufacture of roofing tiles, garden pots, terra cotta, red flooring tiles and glazed ware such as tea pots, etc.

For The Blood, Veins, Arteries and Heart

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GRADE STANDARD
ELASTO RESTORES THE NATURAL POWER OF HEALING TO THE BLOOD.
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Take It!

The Wonder Tablet

And Stop Limping

ELASTO is a triumph of Biochemistry, the new science of Natural healing. It quickly banishes aches and pains and clears up all forms of skin disease. When Elasto is taken, leg wounds become clean and healthy and quickly heal, inflammation and irritation are soothed, rheumatism simply fades away, and the whole system is braced and strengthened. This is not magic, *although the relief does seem magical;* it is the natural result of revitalised blood and improved circulation brought about by Elasto, *the tiny tablet with wonderful healing powers!*

Everybody is Asking—What is Elasto?

This question is fully answered in an interesting Booklet, which explains in simple language the Elasto method *of curing through the blood.* Your copy is Free—see offer below. Suffice it to say here that Elasto is not a drug, but a vital cell-food which must be present in the blood to ensure complete health. It restores to the blood the vital elements which combine with the blood albumin to form organic elastic tissue and thus enables *Nature* to restore elasticity to the broken-down and devitalised fabric of veins, arteries and heart, and so to re-establish normal, healthy circulation, *without which there can be no true healing!* The health of every organ and tissue of the body depends upon healthy cellular activity, and to ensure this, vigorously circulating, oxygen-rich blood is absolutely essential. NINE TIMES OUT OF TEN THE REAL TROUBLE IS BAD CIRCULATION.

Read What Users of Elasto Say

"I have suffered years of agony with varicose veins and phlebitis, but, thanks to Elasto, my leg is now completely cured."

"Had rheumatism so badly I could hardly walk but Elasto cured me."

"The swelling from ankles to thighs has entirely gone, and I can do a full day's work keeping on my legs all day."

"Completely cured my varicose ulcers."

"The stinging sensation I used to get in my left arm and leg (arterio-sclerosis) is quite gone, and my general health has much improved."

"Suffered for years from a weak heart, but Elasto cured me."

"Elasto has quite cured my eczema."

"My piles are gone, my legs are better and I feel fitter in my general health."

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET.—You must read the interesting Elasto Booklet, which tells you all about this Great Blood Revitaliser. Get your FREE copy NOW! Send your name and address, on a post-card, to: The Agent, ELASTO, Dept. 6. B. P.O. Box 258, Bombay. If you wish to start your cure without delay, get a supply of Elasto (with Booklet enclosed) from your dealer, or we will send you, V.P.P., a month's Supply of ELASTO, with Booklet enclosed, price Rs. 3.12, on request.

Manufactured in England by THE NEW ERA TREATMENT CO., LTD.

ELASTO REGENERATES THE TISSUES

Spotlight On Europe

(Continued from page 6.)

fore, be unavailable for the war on the Western front. This would be a great handicap. That is Benes's aim.

* * * *

It is possible that Germany will lie low this summer. It has to harbour its resources. The harvest has to be reaped and stored, because, in the long run, Germany will be starved out by the Powers. America has given sufficient indication that it will enter the war almost at once. If not actively it will at least help Britain and France economically and with raw material, which will mean that the naval blockade of Germany will not have to operate on the Atlantic. It will enable Britain to concentrate in other quarters.

* * * *

It has been said that Germany has an air-fleet which is the largest and finest in Europe, with the exception perhaps of Soviet Russia, which is an unknown quantity. But aerial bombing can only demoralise a civil population. It cannot hold land. At the most a small squadron can be sent to bomb London or Paris, because if a whole fleet of aeroplanes came, then aeroplanes would be put out of use soon. The average life of an aeroplane is only thirty-six hours and aeroplanes are expensive items in a military budget. They have to be quickly replaced, which is a difficult proposition for a country which has already armed more than it can afford. Therefore, there is left the navy and the army. The navy is a great help to a country like Britain, but even so it is the army in trenches that will be the deciding factor in a European war.

* * * *

It is the considered opinion of many military experts that the loss of Czecho-Slovakia will be felt by Britain and France. In the first place, it has natural frontiers and fortifications. There was also good war-material, in the shape of armament factories and the character of the people. Now that is gone, and a good base has been lost. Poland cannot give the same assistance. And so, even though Czecho-Slovakia will not help Germany, it would have been better for Britain and France had the clash occurred before Munich.

* * * *

There are a whole heap of jokes about Nazi Germany that pour out of Czecho-Slovakia. It shows that though the press has been put out of action and been gagged, the tongues of the people still give expression to their feelings. It helps to maintain the anti-German feeling in Czecho-Slovakia. The butt of these stories is Baron Von Neurath, the Protector of Czecho-Slovakia. He had taken his residence at the Old Castle, where the Bohemian Kings once used to stay. Overnight, Von Neurath left the castle and went to stay at a hotel in Prague, which he has since made his residence. The Czechs now say with a smirk on their face that the ghost of Masaryk, who as the first President of the Republic lived and died there, must be haunting him.

* * * *

What about Germany? For many years now the German people have suffered great hardships. The war left them only black bread. Their post-war energies went towards the repayment of reparations on a scale which left them little for themselves. When Hitler came to power, it was on the promise of rebuilding the German nation. First, he saw the need of rearmament to make Germany sufficiently powerful. The people paid for that rearmament. Then he turned his eyes to the regaining of its lost frontiers. In quick succession followed the occupation of the demilitarised zone of the Rhineland, the walk-out from the League, the tearing-up of the Versailles Treaty, the fall of Memel, the Anschluss in Austria, Hitler's triumph of Munich, the giving in by Britain and France on the question of the Sudeten Germans and finally the "conquest" of Czecho-Slovakia. It is only natural that these triumphs in such a short space of time would stimulate a nation, which had been beaten and kept beaten by the Allied Victors of the last war. Hitler had so far justified himself in the eyes of the German people. Germany under him had gained in military strength beyond all shadow of doubt. It had also gained in self-respect. But these are temporary and transient victories. The German people had made great sacrifices and they wanted something enduring in return.

* * * *

What will they get? If a man buys a pair of heavy shoes, a mackintosh and an umbrella, it is reasonable to presume that he expects it to rain and that if the rain comes, he will go out into it. So also when the factories of Germany changed over from the production of perambulators to that of machine-guns, it was evident that Hitler was not doing this merely to be able to attend the next meeting of the League of Nations in an armoured car. It was reasonable to suppose that Hitler expected a war in Europe as a result of his contemplated acts of aggression and that when such a war came, he would be prepared to fight in it.

* * * *

So far, however, he has not fought. He has achieved everything without having to fight. The German people are satisfied. But a halt has been cried by the non-aggression Powers and very soon Hitler will have to make up his mind as to how he will keep up his position in the eyes of the German people. Will he, knowing the small chances that Germany will have of victory against a strong British-French-Soviet-American combination, lead his men on to a grand suicide, or will he come down from his high-house and accept the idea of a settlement at a Round Table Conference?

* * * *

If there is a war, there will of course be a sensational start made by Germany because of its fleet of bombers and aeroplanes, but eventually Germany will succumb to the economic blockade which will starve it out. That is certain. And if the people of Germany are not already familiar with this, they will realise it sooner or later. They also feel, and rightly, that Nazi policy may bring them new territories, but what is the use of territories, which are a constant source of unrest to them? The German people, as distinct from the German Government, want peace in their lifetime after all the sacrifices they have made and a war in Europe cannot bring them this peace. They also feel that their money is being wasted on the rearmament, when it could be so much better spent on social services, on housing, on raising the general economic condition of the people. The Germans are as a whole a very poor nation and the price of a bomber could keep hundreds of people in food and clothing for a year and they would be so much happier that way. There are the feelings of the majority of ordinary German people, who are not in a position to speak out in their country because of a ruthless organisation, which will kill them if they do.

* * * *

So that even when the time comes for a war in Europe, it might be preceded by a revolution in Germany and an overthrow of Nazi power. If that should happen, there will be a corresponding revolution in Italy and Spain and Czecho-Slovakia and very soon all Europe would be in flames. Alternatively Hitler might call-off his bluff and accept the idea of a Round Table Conference. He may or may not insist on the exclusion of Russia. If this conference is staged, Britain and France will make sure that there will be created a power in Europe which will counterbalance the power of Germany. It may not be a Czecho-Slovakian Republic; it may revert to the idea of an Austro-Hungarian Republic. Whatever shape it may take, its purpose will be to counteract the growing influence of Nazism. What other motive could Britain and France have in going to a conference?

* * * *

If Hitler should accept such a settlement, it would ultimately result in his own downfall. The very purpose of his existence would come to an end and the Nazi Government would have nothing to justify its existence. The state of German emergency, which Hitler has helped to perpetuate, would cease to exist. There would be no hope of acquiring fresh territory to lure the people. The Germans would feel happier but the German Government would have little to contribute in this happiness.

* * * *

It is difficult to forecast which of two certain ends. Hitler would choose for himself. His past record, if analysed psychologically, would tend to make him attempt the more glorious and sensational end. He has that frame of mind which will make him sacrifice the happiness of others, if only to preserve himself. His July purge when in cold blood he shot his best friend Capt. Roehm, is enough to make the blood of ordinary people curdle. His concentration camps have revolted the feelings of the majority of humanity. Even so it has not worried him. What difference could it then make to him if a million or two innocent men perished in a war, if only to glorify himself?

* * * *

Such is the analysis of the complicated European tangle. It is not possible to arrive at definite and logical conclusions. So much depends on little things and the frame of mind in which the people of various countries will be at the time. Diplomacy is so sensitive these days that it re-acts to the slightest disturbance in the most unexpected way. For all one knows, the National Government in England may throw in its weight to preserve Nazism in Europe, because those who are in the National Government are after all representatives of a class, who would find the Soviet influence detrimental to their vested interests. Would they, in the greater interests of Europe and humanity, put an end to their own power and make socialism in Europe a certainty? That has also to be considered. Recent events have shown that they would not like Hitler completely exterminated, because it would plunge Europe into chaos and this would undermine their own power in England. It might even lead to a socialist revolution in England and the chances are that it would be successful. There is plenty of new blood coming into the Socialist party every year—and it is not only from the working classes, from which men like Jimmy Thomas and Ramsay MacDonald sprang. It is from the intelligentsia as well—an upper middle-class intelligentsia, who see a vision of a future in which there will be more equality, more opportunity and more happiness for the great majority of men.

* * * *

Meanwhile, the Bank of England is contend to send back Czech gold to Czecho-Slovakia to be used by Germany for its own purposes. Five million pounds of gold! How can we say that Britain is taking every possible precaution to protect itself, when it is so obviously sacrificing its security "to appease." Herr Adolf Hitler? One can't quite make sense out of European politics these days.

Our Readers' Views

States' Students And Medical College

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Endorsing the views expressed by a "Medical Student" under the caption of "States Students' Grievance" in the 'Chronicle," I find that some students hailing from Indian States take admission in Medical colleges in Bombay under the garb of "Bombayites". A student after passing his matriculation, joins some college in Bombay for First Year Science and Inter Science and gets a Bombayite's certificate and successfully manoeuvres to secure admission in Bombay Medical colleges, thereby handicapping the chances of real Bombayites. If the heads of the Medical colleges were to inquire about the place from which they passed their matriculation and examination preceding the same, they would fully understand as to how admissions are managed. This in no way means that "unwanted and unnecessary discrimination" should be allowed to perpetuate. This policy of discrimination in admission in Medical colleges is wholly undesirable and detrimental to general interest and gives impetus to methods which requires no mention. Let us hope a "via media" will soon be found out by our popular Congress Government.—Yours, etc.

BACHUBHAI D.

Ayurvedic Medicines And Prohibition

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Bombay Government have already declared their policy regarding Asavas and Arishtas and the day is not far when this policy is to come into force. The Vaidyas in the Presidency with the support of many have more than once declared their protest against this policy of the Government and it is really a pity that the Government of the people should have turned deaf ears to all the protests and requests of the Vaidyas.

In this case I would like to refer to the attitude of the Hon. Mr. Rajagopalchari, the Primier of Madras, as shown in his recent conversation with Pandit Shivsharma, the President of the 28th All-India Ayurvedic Conference of the Current Year. It is really creditable that the Premier in Madras discussed this problem with an open mind and consented to exempt Asavas and Arishtas from Licences barring those medicinal drinks (Suras) other than Asavas and Arishtas which are really intoxicating. This has been published in the Official organ of the Ayurvedic Sammelan Patrika in the issue of May 1939, Page 290-91.

Now what is the attitude of the Bombay Government towards this problem? The Government here does not seem to have considered this problem fully and dispassionately. They have not shown any desire to reconsider their decisions howsoever hasty they may be. They do not seem to have thought how this would affect a poor Vaidya practising in Villages.

If the Government is sincerely and honestly prepared for the uplift of Ayurveda, there is still time to stop before substantial harm is done. I, therefore, earnestly appeal to the Government to reconsider the whole problem and to take a word of advice from the Premier of Madras. I also appeal to all leaders to do all they can to save Ayurveda from the present situation which is nothing less than a calamity. I would be the last man to lose my faith in the Congress Government and I hope that a change will come soon.—Yours, etc.

VAIDYA VAMAN DINANATH.
45, Cathedral Street,
Bombay, 2.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Dombivli Post Office

T. R. G. requests that there should be two deliveries daily in the Dombivli area. Again the rule making it obligatory to get sanction from the Thana Post Office for withdrawal of sums of over Rs. 20 from the Savings Bank accounts cause great inconvenience and ought to be cancelled.

Commercial High Schools

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The Government of Bombay has recently decided to turn some of its High Schools into Vocational High Schools, commerce being one of the vocation selected.

The objective of these vocational High Schools is stated to be to send out young men with better value in employment market or better ability to start business on their own initiative. Both these objects will be frustrated if we look at the syllabuses of these Commercial High Schools.

The Government seems to have before them the employment market of Government services and firms who transact business in English language and has totally neglicted the vast field of Indian traders and businessmen. The syllabus includes four commercial subjects—Bookkeeping, Typewriting, Elements of commerce, and Shorthand—and although not stated in clear words, these subjects are to be taught through the medium of English language. Instruction in all these subjects except Elements of Commerce is useless from the point of view of Indian Merchants.

Ninetynine per cent. of Indian Merchants keep their accounts on the Indian system of Bookkeeping and they would be glad to employ men who can write systematic accounts in Regional languages. But Indian Bookkeeping is not included in the syllabus. There is a wrong notion prevailing among educated Indians that Indian Bookkeeping is not based on Double entry system and that seems to be the reason of excluding Indian Bookkeeping from the syllabus of Commercial High Schools. The exclusion of this subject has curtailed the field of employment almost in negation.

Almost all the correspondence of Indian merchants is done through regional languages and the typewriter is very little used. Even in Bombay all up country correspondence is done through Indian languages and not through English language. A negligible number of English typewriters are used and the teaching of typewriting will be useless unless typewriting on vernacular typewriters is included in the syllabus.

Shorthand is a subject which is not necessary for Indian merchants at the present stage of the development of their commercial correspondence. The reason is clear. Ninety-five per cent of the correspondence is transacted in the rigional languages and if no option is given to the student to select either English or regional shorthand system, instruction in English shorthand will be a waste of time and energy of the student with no prospects of employment by Indian merchants.

Indian merchants are mainly traders and the subject of salesmanship must be introduced in the syllabus if it is to benefit the students who follow the courses of study. Otherwise a Matriculate passing G. D. C. examination will always override the student from Commercial High Schools, and the object of the Government in introducing commercial bias will be frustrated. The Government should cater for the needs of indiginous merchants outside the city of Bombay if the scheme is to attain any success.—Yours etc.

H. S. GHARE.
Poona.

No Cause For Alarm

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The arrival of Dr. Schacht in India has, no doubt, some underlying points; but when once they have been openly stated, our fears are ridiculous. We are after all a nation, having our own traditions and culture, and our country is also nearly the size of Europe, if European Russia is excluded, physically and mentally strong enough to withstand any hostile blow, aimed at us and, therefore, I am of opinion that these groundless fears are nothing save a demonstration of our own weakness. Not only the Dr. Schacht alone but let hundreds of doctors also come to us with a malignant intention, they cannot in any way harm us or the democratic independence we are struggling for, as long as we are able to foresee and maintain our own constructive policy.—Yours etc.

J. R. SIDDIQUI

RADICAL LEAGUE v. FORWARD 'BLOC'

Bose's Discussions With M. N. Roy

CALCUTTA, June 12.

On the eve of his departure from Calcutta Mr. M. N. Roy had a three-hour talk with Mr. Subhas Bose yesterday. The relation between the Radical League and the Forward Bloc were discussed in detail and it was agreed between them that there should be maximum co-operation between two parties. Mr. Roy is issuing a statement clarifying the position and declaring his decision to attend the Forward Block conference at Bombay.

Mr. Bose who is leaving for Punjab to-morrow "en route" to Bombay has been invited to open the all-India conference of Radical League at Poona after the A. I. C. C. meeting. Mr. Roy is leaving for Bombay on June 15 to preside over the Satara District Political Conference on June 18.—United Press.

Girl Archers At 'Parle

Under the joint auspices of Vile Parle Gujarati Mandal and Upanagar Arya Samaj, the girl students of Baroda Arya Kanya Vidyalaya gave a variety programme of drill, archery, dialogues, music, garba, etc., on the 7th instant at Tilak Mandir, Vile Parle, Seth Bhaidas Maganlal presided over the gathering, and about 2,000 persons were present on the occasion.

The feats of archery which the girls performed and their skill in several kinds of drill made a deep impression on those present.

60 ARRESTED IN SHIA-SUNNI TROUBLE

LUCKNOW, June 12.

One of the two Shias seriously injured in yesterday's Shia Sunni clash dies in hospital last night.

More than 60 persons were arrested last night when a general round up of Goondas was made by the police. Police patrolling continues.—A.P.

PLUCKED CANDIDATE DISAPPEARS

LUCKNOW, June 10.

Kailasnath Chaturvedi, a student who had appeared for the Intermediate Examination, is missing. It is reported that the day on which results were published, he went out to get a paper and did not return. Already he had failed in the examination thrice. He is the son of S. R. Chaturvedi, of the Balarampur Hospital, Lucknow.—A.P.

NOTICE TO DIST. BOARD MEMBERS

LUCKNOW, June 10.

A Basti message says that thirty-four out of the 48 members of the District Board, Basti, have been served with notice by the Local Government through Commissioner to explain why their seats should not be declared vacant due to their constant absence from the Board meetings. Two meetings of the Board were summoned to consider the explanations. The members concerned neither submitted the explanations nor attended the meetings.—A.P.

What's Wrong With Monsoon?

Whining & Droning Its Way Along

BOMBAY: Monday.

The monsoon does not appear to have properly set in yet. We had the first faint showers of the Season on the morning of Tuesday, June 6—six days ago; and in all these days the total rainfall has hardly reached two inches.

Instead of entering the arena with a leap and a loud roar the monsoon has been whining and droning its way along for the past week. Why, at the very beginning of the innings it should adopt these stonewalling tactics as though it had not in it the youthful spirit but had played out the game and was about to peter out is the question generally asked, but not easily answered.

In fact the monsoon made the first demonstration of fireworks, early this morning when there was a fairly sharp downpour. With all that, Colaba recorded only 89 cents of rainfall and this amount thinned out till it became only 13 cents in the northernmost part of the city. The only result seems to be that it has left trailing behind a hot, sticky day.

The amount of rainfall during the 24 hours ending on Monday morning and the total for the season, respectively, are as follows:—

Colaba 89 cents. 2.01 inches.
Fort 37 cents. 1.87 inches.
Byculla 22 cents. 1.47 inches.
Matunga 13 cents. 1.71 inches.

Meanwhile the temperature is maintaining its high levels, though according to weather statistics it is said to be below normal. The Maximum temperature was 86.8 being two degrees below normal and the minimum temperature was 77 degrees being an inch below normal.

MONSOON STRONG IN KONKAN

Rainfall General In Malabar

POONA, June 12.

The Arabian Sea branch of the Monsoon was strong in Konkan and active in Malabar. The Bay branch was strong over Assam, Bengal and Orissa and active over Chota Nagpur. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Konkan and Malabar, and local in Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Kumaon Hills, East Central India, East Central Provinces, East Rajputana and Bombay Deccan, while a few falls occurred in Bihar, West Central India, West Central Provinces, East and North Punjab and South-East Madras.

Chief amounts of rainfall:—Sibsagar five inches; Jalpaiguri three inches; Ratnagiri two inches; Port Blair, Dibrugarh Gauhati, Cox's Bazar, Gopalpur, Trivandrum, Salem one and half inches; Sandheads, Purnea, Bombay, Marmagoa, Honavar, Khandala, Mahableshwar one inch.; Ranchi, Calicut three-quarters inch.; Calcutta, Narayanganj, Cuttack, Darjeeling, Sambalpur, Shillong, Jagdalpur, Mukteswar, Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Mangalore half inch.

Forecast until the evening of June 13:—Rainfall will be fairly widespread in Malabar and Konkan and local in Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Central India, West Central Provinces, East and North Punjab, Bombay Deccan, and along and near the United Provinces Hills, while a few falls are likely in Bihar, Chota Nagpur East Central Provinces, East Rajputana, Gujarat, Mysore and South-East Madras.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 12-6-1939.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.064 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 84.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.3 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 86.2 degrees 2.1 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 77.0 degrees 1.2 (below normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 84 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WSW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 6 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 259 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 127 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10

Rain in 24 hours 0.89 inches

Total rainfall during the month 2.01 inches

Total rainfall during the year 2.02 inches

Weather remark: Rain

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 12-6-39

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 85.6 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.87 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.68 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

TENSION IN ALLAHABAD

Communal Feelings Stirred By Incidents

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, June 12.

The communal situation has somewhat worsened here again during the last two days. On one occasion Muslims objected to a Hindu wedding procession passing before a Mosque. This led to free exchange of brickbats. Several injured. Police officers and District Magistrate rushed to spot and restored order. This incident was followed by a fatal attack on one Ekkawalla late last night. Some people asked the Ekkawalla to take them to a certain quarter of the city. When the Ekka reached a lonely place, the miscreants set upon Ekkawalla and stabbed him with a knife. The Ekkawalla ran for life and cried aloud but before any could come to his rescue, he was fatally stabbed. He died in the hospital.

Extra police precautions have been taken and police patrols placed at all strategic points. Lorry loads of police are patrolling the city.

All India Weather

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, June 12.

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station.	Temperature. Max	Min.	Rainfall. Last 24 Hours	Total Since 1st June	Difference to normal
Agra	102	84	—	1.1	+0.6
Amraoti	96	80	—	0.1	—1.8
Akola	101	79	—	0.5	—1.1
Ahmedabad	100	85	—	0.6	+0.3
Ajmer	95	77	—	1.1	+0.7
Ahmednagar	93	71	0.4	2.1	—0.5
Ambala	105	77	T	1.4	+1.1
Allahabad	104	87	—	0.3	—
Benares	105	85	—	0.7	+0.6
Bareilly	105	83	—	0.1	—1.0
BOMBAY	86	77	0.9	2.0	—2.4
Bangalore	—	—	—	—	—
Bhopal	97	79	—	0.4	—
Baroda	99	81	—	1.7	—
Belgaum	80	69	0.5	4.0	+1.0
Bahawalpore	107	87	—	—	—0.1
Bijapur	94	73	—	0.9	—0.9
Bellary	95	78	—	0.2	—0.7
Bhavnagar	100	82	—	0.1	—0.7
Chittagong	85	77	0.1	3.4	—3.1
Calcutta	84	76	0.5	3.8	+0.7
Cuttack	101	77	0.5	2.2	—0.1
Cawnpore	107	88	—	0.4	—0.2
Calicut	83	73	0.9	13.9	+9.2
Colombo	85	76	0.2	4.2	—0.1
Cherapunji	—	—	—	—	—
Cocanada	103	86	—	—	—1.2
Cochin	83	76	0.1	16.5	+5.1
DehraDun	96	74	—	1.8	+0.7
Delhi	104	84	—	0.2	—0.2
Dehra I. Khan	110	81	—	—	—0.2
Darjeeling	66	56	0.7	4.1	—1.4
Desa	101	81	—	0.1	—
Dalhousie	—	—	T	0.9	—0.3
Fort Sandeman	99	76	—	0.1	—
Gorakhpur	100	79	—	2.6	+1.2
Hyderabad (Dn.)	95	77	—	0.7	—1.8
Hyderabad (Sd.)	101	82	—	—	—0.1
Indore	95	77	—	0.8	—0.7
Jhansi	105	88	—	0.1	—0.1
Jubbulpore	—	—	—	—	—
Jaipur	99	76	—	0.5	+0.2
Karwar	—	—	—	—	—
Karachi	90	83	—	—	—0.1
Kodaikanal	65	54	—	1.8	—0.1
Khandwa	101	77	0.1	0.3	—1.1
Lucknow	105	83	—	0.3	—0.2
Ludhiana	105	76	0.1	0.7	+0.5
Lahore	99	79	T	—	—0.1
Lyallpur	105	85	—	0.7	+0.6
Multan	107	88	—	—	—0.1
Mysore	80	68	—	0.3	—1.2
Madras	103	85	—	—	—0.8
Marmagoa	84	75	1.2	10.1	—
Malegaon	98	75	—	1.2	—0.8
Mussoorie	79	60	—	1.1	+0.2
Mahableshwar	68	63	0.9	5.1	—3.7
Murree	77	63	—	0.2	—0.8
Mount Abu	81	67	—	0.3	—
Masulipatam	103	85	—	—	—1.8
Mandalay	89	76	0.1	2.6	—1.5
Mangalore	82	74	0.6	10.7	—4.2
Meerut	—	—	—	0.1	—0.4
Mercara	72	65	0.1	3.0	—5.1
Nagpur	93	76	T	1.6	—0.9
Ootacamund	63	54	—	4.1	+0.6
Patna	99	76	—	1.2	—0.1
Peshawar	104	77	—	—	—0.2
Poona	88	73	T	0.8	—1.1
Pachmarhi	85	72	0.2	0.9	—0.4
Port Blair	83	72	1.5	12.2	+3.0
Quetta	94	57	—	—	—
Ranchi	95	73	0.7	1.4	—0.8
Rawalpindi	103	82	—	—	—0.5
Rangoon	88	78	—	4.2	—2.0
Ratnagiri	78	75	2.1	13.0	+2.7
Rajkot	102	81	—	—	—0.4
Sialkot	95	78	—	—	—0.2
Srinagar	89	60	0.1	0.1	—0.3
Sholapur	96	74	—	1.3	—1.0
Shillong	71	64	0.4	4.3	—2.3
Simla	74	59	—	0.7	—0.6
Surat	94	83	—	0.4	—0.6
Salem	93	75	1.3	2.9	+1.3
Trichinopoly	99	80	—	1.9	+1.2
Trivandrum	81	75	1.4	5.7	—0.5
Vizagapatam	92	83	—	—	—1.9

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON TWELVE POINTS DOWN

Gilt-Edgeds Dropped On Selling Presure

EASINESS IN LIVERPOOL WHEAT

BOMBAY, June 12.

NEW YORK COTTON

The renewed uncertainty over prospects of subsidy adversely affected the sentiment with the result that prices showed easiness. Lower Liverpool cables further restrained speculative enterprise.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

The Stock Exchange was generally quicker and prices mostly showing the downward trend.

There was considerable pressure in gilt-edgeds. 3 1/2 per cent. Sterling loan opened fifteen shillings lower.

WHEAT

After early advance Liverpool eased on pressure of actuals. Favourable weather was an additional factor.

Chicago Market was steady.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1939

New York, June 12

Previous closing	8.44
To-day's opening	8.44
Difference	nil
To-day's closing	8.32
Difference	—12

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1939

Liverpool, June 12

Previous closing	4.62
To-day's opening	4.66
Difference	+04
To-day's closing	4.69
Difference	+07

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August 1939	Rs. 173-8
April May 1940	Rs. 160-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, June 12

The trading in October began at 8.44 i.e. unchanged from the previous closing.

Prices steadied on scattered trade buying but thereafter the market gave way on increased liquidation and outside selling under which the rate receded to 8.39.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, June 12

In the local market, Broach July/August opened at Rs. 175-4 but slightly dropped towards the close with final quotation of Rs. 174-6.

April May closed at Rs. 161/5.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 12

Following are the opening ranges on New York Cotton Exchange:—

July (9.30,9.30) 9.28/9.28

October (8.45/8.44) 8.45/8.44

December (8.18/8.18) 8.18/8.17

Liverpool Cotton

Liverpool, June 12

American July (5.02) 5.08

American October (4.62) 4.69

Giza July (6.51) 6.54

Giza October (6.55) 6.58

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, June 12

TEAS

Indian Pekoe (1-0) 1-0

Indian Pekoe higher (1-3 3/4) 1-3 3/4

Ceylon Pekoe (1-1 3/4) 1-1 3/4

Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-5 1/2) 1-5 1/2

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop June July (£26 sellers) £26 1/4 sellers

Dunlop August (£28 1/2 sellers) £27 3/4 sellers

Lightning August (£26 1/2 sellers) £25 3/4 sellers

RUBBER

Spot (8 5/16 paid and value) 8 1/4 buyers

Forward October December (8 7/16 buyers) 8 7/16 paid and sellers

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay June July (£11 3/4 sellers) £11 1/2 sellers

Linseed La Plata June (£13 sellers) £13 sellers

Linseed La Plata June (£12 1/16 sellers) £12 1/16 sellers

Groundnuts Coromandal July (£12 1/4 paid) £12 3/16 sellers

METALS

Tin (£225 buyers £225 1/4 sellers. Quiet) £224 1/4 buyers £224 1/2 sellers. Barely steady

Lead (£14 7/16 buyers £14 9/16 sellers Steady) £14 3/8 buyers £14 7/16 sellers. Barely steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£47 1/2 to £48 1/2) £47 1/4 to £48 1/2

Iron (102) 102

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, June 12

The closing quotation for Liverpool wheat (July) was 47 5/8d.

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, June 12

Previous closing	4.68 3/8
To-day's opening	4.68 3/8
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.68 3/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, June 12

Previous closing	4.68.38
To-day's opening	4.68.37
To-day's closing	4.68.46

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, June 12

Previous closing	176.73
To-day's opening	176.73
To-day's closing	176.73

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, June 12

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.68.37 and remained steady with hardly any important variation.

Franc opened at 176.73 and continued steady without any fluctuations.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 29/32 sellers) 1-5 29/32 sellers

Paris on Bombay (13.181) 13.173

New York on Bombay (34.94) 34.94

Berlin on Milan (0.87) 0.87 1/8

London on Milan (89.07) 89.05

London on Shanghai (0-6 1/2 nominal) 0-6 1/2 nominal

London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (Nil) Nil

Withdrawal (nil) nil

Gold (£7-8-5) £7-8-5

Silver (19 13/16d) 19 13/16d

DISCOUNTS

3 months (3/4 to 3/4 per cent) 3/4 to 3/4 per cent

4 months (7/8 to 7/8 per cent) 7/8 to 7/8 per cent

6 months (1 1/8 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/8 to 1 1/8 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, June 12

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay tonight:—

"Speculators sold. Small Indian buying. Market quietly steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, June 12

Spot	(19 13/16d) 19 13/16d nil
Forward	(19 5/8d) 19 5/8d nil

LONDON GOLD

London, June 12

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-8-5) £7-3-5

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, June 12

Liverpool wheat opened steady with July at 47 5/8d.

Prices advanced on scattered buying but thereafter eased on pressure of actuals with favourable weather news affecting the sentiment adversely.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, June 12

Chicago wheat opened steady with July at 0.74 1/2.

Prices advanced on scattered local enquiry but outside demand was restricted in the absence of any important developments. The price rose to 0.74 5/8.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, June 12

The following are the opening rates:

General Motors (dol 45 1/4) dol 44 7/8

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 25 3/8) dol 24 7/8

U S Common New Stock (dol 49 3/8) dol 48 5/8

U S Steel Preference (dol 106) unquoted

3½% GOVT. LOAN

Latest Quotations

3 1/2 per cent Government Paper was quoted at Rs. 97 at 5 p.m.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, June 12

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £86

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Thursday, June 1, £86 3/4 Ex Div.

Friday, June 2, £86 3/4

Monday, June 5 £86 3/4

Tuesday, June 6, £86 1/2

Wednesday, June 7, £86 1/2

Thursday, June 8, £86 1/2

Friday, June 9, £86 3/4

INDIAN LOANS

London, June 12

5-30 p.m.

3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£96 3/4) £96 1/2

3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£86 3/4) £86

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£107) £107

4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£109 1/2) £109 1/2

4 per cent Indian Stock 1948-58 (£103 3/4) £103 3/4

5 per cent 1942-47 (£105 1/4) £105

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£99) £98 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent 1945-55 (£102 5/8) £102

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£68 1/2) £68

3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£95 1/4) £94 3/4

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102 1/4 £102 1/4

5 per cent Funding Loan (£107 3/4) £107 1/2

5 1/2 per cent War Loan (£94 7/8) £94 1/8

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£107 1/2) £107 1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 12

London Stock Exchange was generally quiet.

Giltedged securities were subjected to some pressure. Three and half per cent quoted at £86 i.e. fifteen shillings lower than the last closing.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (17-6) 17-0

Motors and Spencer Ordinary (59-6) 58-7 1/2

Hydro Electric (dol 4 1/4) dol 4

Elec Music Industry (10-4 1/2) 10-4 1/2

Princhin Johnson (25-3) 25-3

Imperial Chemical (30-6) 30-6

Woolsworth New Ordinary (64-7 1/2) 64-7 1/2

San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£22 1/2) £22

Dunlop Rubber (28-4 1/2) 27-9

Unilever Ordinary (37-1 1/2) 37-1 1/2

Ford Motors (17-6) 17-6

Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£53) £52 1/2

British American Tobacco Ordinary (98-9) 98-1 1/2

Carreas 'A' (£6 7/8) £6 7/8

Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (132-6) 130-10 1/2

P and O. S. N. Company Deferred (21-7 1/2) 21-7 1/2

Distillers (94-6) 94-6

Bradford Dye (4-4 1/2) 4-0

British Celanese (5-0) 4-6

J and P Coates Ordinary (32-9) 31-3

Courtaulds Ordinary (27-6) 26-6

Fine Cotton Spinners (3-3) 3-3

Vickers Limited Ordinary (19-7 1/2) 19-7 1/2

Inter Nickels (dol 52 1/8) dol 52 1/2

Indian Iron (37-6) 36-10 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam (18-0) 18-0

Donaro Tea (31-3) 31-3

Empire of India (25-0) 25-0

JUTE

Barnagore (£11) £10 3/4

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (27-0) 26-6

Gula Kelampong (18-10 1/2) 18-10 1/2

Rubber Plant Inv. Trust (28-10 1/2) 28-10 1/2

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (30-0) 30-7 1/2

Burma Corporation (8-7 1/2) 8-7 1/2

Rio Tintos (£12 5/8) £12 1/4

East Rand Proprietors (49-4 1/2) 48-9

Rand Mines (£8 1/2) £8 1/2

MINE SHARES

Crown (£15 1/8) £15 1/8

Associated Portland Cement (71-10 1/2) 71-10 1/2

Trinidad Leasehold (88-9) 88-3

Sub Nigel (£11 3/8) £11 1/8

Spring Mines Split Shares (28-9) 28 9

Union Corporation (£7 7/8) £7 3/4

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (23-9) 23-1 1/2

Anglo Iranian (79-4 1/2) 78-1 1/2

Burma Oil (73-9) 73-1 1/2

Mexican Eagle (8-4 1/2) 8-0

Shell Transport (84-4 1/2) 83-9

Royal Dutch (£35 1/2) £35 1/2

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£34 3/4) £34 3/4

London Midland Ordinary (£15 1/4) £15 1/4

London North Eastern Def (£3) £3

London Southern Def (£17 1/4) £17 1/4

London Transport 5 per cent (£117) £116 1/2

London Transport 'C' (£80) £80

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Cautious Trading

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, June 12

On the Stock Exchange continued International uncertainty resulted in a general downdrift of prices but the declines were due more to precautionary marking down than any pressure to sell. The publication of Anglo Iranian total distribution for the year of 20 per cent compared with 25 per cent previously imparted easiness to oil shares. Elsewhere, Kaffirs eased on Cape and Continental offerings but giltedged securities after weakness closed above the lowest.

Wall Street opened dull.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Speculatives Steady

CALCUTTA, June 12

The share market practically remained unaltered after the week-end and volume of business was on a small scale. Coals revealed no fresh feature and only limited trading took place. Only a limited business was put through at more or less quotation prices in teas.

Miscellaneous: Speculative issues opened quiet and steadied up as the day advanced. Other stocks displayed very little interest. Government securities were quiet but steady.

Government securities: Three centum loan 1951/54 100/2; three half centum Government paper 96/12; five centum loan 1939/44 100/4.

Banks: Central 33/4; Imperial Conty 386; Reserve 110 ct.

Railways: Bankura Damodar 90; Futwah Islampore 90; Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar Guaranteed

Cottons: Dunbar 148; Kesoram 5/4 small lot.

Coals: Bengal 306; Burra Dhemo 3/10; Burrakur 12/2; Dhemo Main 12/4; Equitable 30/8; Hurriladih 11/15; Kuardi 1/6 small odd lot; New Beerbhoom 17/2; Ondal 7/1; Raneegunge 31/4 small lot.

Jutes: Bally 196; Barnagore 153; Cheviot 170/8 small lot; Clive 25/4; Fort William 206; Gorepore pref 132/8; Hooghly 7/7/8; Howrah 53/9; India 293; Kamarhatty 495; Standard 253 ex div; small lot.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corpn 5/12; Consolidated Tin 6/2; Indian Copper 7/11; Rhodesia Copper 1/3; Bengal Potteries 6; Dalmia Cement ord 12 small lot; do defd 3/4 small lot; do pref 96/8; Bengal Telephone pref 13/5; Dacca Elec 16/12; Britannia Building and Iron 6/15 Burn and Co ord 269; Indian Iron and Steel 25/3; Steel Corpn ordy 12/14 D Pref 95/12 ex div; B I Corpn pref 147/8 ct; Calcutta Ice 5/6; Firpo Ltd 10/4; Publicity Society 7/4; Dunlop Rubber ord 15/14; British Burma Petrol 3/15; Titaghur Paper B ord 12 small lot c div; Midnapore Zemindary 57/8. Borooah Timber 11/12; India Genl Navgn ord 900.—A. P.

BANKERS' CLEARING

Cheques delivered through the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House during the week ending 9-6-39 were as under:—

Number of cheques—91,753

Amount of cheques—Rs. 13.29,85,945-13-8.

TENDERS FOR TREASURY BILLS

Tenders for Two Crores of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills were opened on Monday, the 12th June 1939. Total amount offered was Rs. 2,77,75,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-2-6 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-12-3 allotted approximately 75 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. Total amount accepted was Rs. Two Crores, the average rate of accepted tenders being Rs. 0-14-10 per cent per annum.

Tenders for Rs. Two Crores of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills will be received on Tuesday the 20th June 1939. Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday, the 23rd June 1939. Other conditions are as usual.

During the week ended 9th June 1939, Government of India Treasury Bills for Rs. 1,27,50,000 were sold in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotation

Bombay, June 12

SILVER

Silver ready	52	5	0
Silver Ashad	52	3	6
Silver Shravan	52	0	9

GOLD

Gold ready	37	1	9
Gold Ashad	37	2	0
Gold Shravan	37	2	3
Sovereign	23	10	6

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, June 12

Wheat September	3	3	9
Wheat January	3	7	3
Linseed September	5	9	3

RAMKRISHNA STUDENTS' HOME

Applications are immediately invited from the Collegiate Students for a few seats in the Ramakrishna Mission Students' Home, Khar.

Apply for particulars to The President, Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar.

LAHORE, June 12.—Dr. Suresh Chandra Banerjee, President of the All-India Trade Union Congress, went through a crowded programme during his three days' stay in the city.—United Press.

CANE CHARGE ON STRIKERS

Sweeper Women & Children Injured: Seventy-Five Arrested

AMRITSAR, June 12.

Seventy-five sweeper strikers, including 18 women, were arrested this afternon by the police under Secs. 107/151 I. P. C. on the charge of causing danger to public peace.

It is alleged that they had rushed into the conservancy stables outside Hathi Gate in the presence of the Deputy Commissioner and the Superintendent of Police, who ordered their arrest. Eighteen women who apologised in the jail were released.

CANE CHARGE ON STRIKERS

An earlier message stated: Nearly three thousand sweepers in Amritsar went on strike this morning, following the decision of the Sweepers' Union yesterday. Throughout last night and today the sweepers continued to organise demonstrations in front of the conservancy stables outside the Hathi Gate. In the morning the police made a mild cane charge while pushing the strikers back and a woman and two children were injured. The strikers are also reported to have thrown mud and brickbats on police officers.

Throughout the day the situation remained very delicate, since many a clash between the strikers and the sweepers loyal to the Committee occurred in the city. Women sweepers were also parading streets performing "Siapa" (mock mourning).—A. P.

COLOURED CLAYS IN BHOPAL

Possibility Of Manufacture Of Paints And Distempers

BHOPAL, June 11.

Coloured clays suitable for the manufacture of paints and distempers on a commercial scale, it is learnt, have been discovered in sufficient quantities in Bhopal State.

These clays, it is stated, are usually of a red chocolate or green colour and it is reported that they have so far reacted favourably to tests applied to them with a view to finding out their quality.

Free from any admixture of sand, when analysed it has been found that their chemical contents consist of about 42 to 49 per cent. of insoluable silicia, 17 to 20 per cent. of oxide of iron, 12 per cent. of alumina, 2-1/2 per cent. line, 1 two to three per cent. magnesia and a minute percentage of sulphuric anhydride.

The chief areas where these pigment clays have been found are those portions of the State, where the soil is predominantly of the Deccan Trap class.—A. P.

TOWARDS TRADE UNION UNITY

LAHORE, June 12.

It is understood that unity in the Punjab Trade Union Congress is now almost a settled fact, thanks to the efforts of Dr. Suresh Bannerjee, President of the All-India Trade Union Congress who came here on June 10 to preside over the Punjab Insurance Banks Employees Conference.

Advantage was taken of his presence for three days in Lahore by Trade Union workers of Punjab to bridge over their long-standing differences and come to an agreed settlement as regards the formation of an official Branch of the Trade Union Congress instead of two non-official Trade Union Congress existing at present.—United Press.

MUSLIM LEAGUE DEPUTATIONS

LAHORE, June 12.

The Foreign and Inland Propaganda Committee of the All-India Muslim League met here today, Sir Abdullah Haroon presiding.

The Committee thrashed out a scheme for sending a deputation to Islamic and European countries to do League propaganda and acquaint them with the conditions of Indian Muslims. The deputation is expected to leave India as soon as the scheme meets with the approval of the Muslim League.

OTHER DEPUTATIONS.

The Committee also decided to send the Muslim Minorities Provinces Deputation to Bengal and Assam in September. A proposal to send goodwill deputations of majority provinces to minority provinces was approved.

The Sub-Committee appointed by the League to find out ways and means for forming a National Guard on an all-India basis also met to-day, and a memorandum is being circulated among the Provincial Leagues for eliciting opinion.—United Press.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, June 12

O S Kaisha ss Nissan Maru of 3887 reg tons, Captain S Nagasiha arrived from Yokohama via Japan, China Ports, Singapore, Penang and Colombo with general cargo.

L Edwards ss Crown City of 3365 reg tons, Captain W E Carley arrived from New York via Port Said, Port Sudan, Aden and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

K Nixon ss City of Hongkong of 6071 reg tons, Captain H L Walton arrived from Birkenhead via Marseilles, Port Said and Suez with passengers and general cargo.

N Y Kaisha ss Azuma Maru of 3670 reg tons, Captain I Nakakuki arrived from Hamburg via Bremen, Rotterdam, Lisbon and Port Said with general cargo.

Graham Trading ss Aase Marsk of 3535 reg tons, Captain H Christensen arrived from Bahrein with diesel and fuel oil cargo.

Lloyd Triestino ss Conte Biancamano of 13682 reg tons, Captain G Ferrara arrived from Genoa via Naples, Port Said and Aden with passengers and general cargo.

T Morrison ss Kohinur of 3240 reg tons, Captain B E Brewin arrived from Rangoon via Colombo, Cochin and Calicut with tiles and general cargo.

SAILED

L Triestino ss Conte Biancamano of 13682 reg tons, Captain G Ferrara sailed for Shanghai via Colombo with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

Anglo Iranian Oil ss British Chemist of 4129 reg tons, Captain J H Bovill sailed for Abadan with local cargo.

N Y Kaisha ss Azuma Maru of 3670 reg tons, Captain I Nakakuki sailed for Kobe via Singapore with passengers, local and same bottom cargo.

B I S N ss Dalgoma of 3571 reg tons, Captain N Cockburn sailed for Karachi and Kathiawar Coast Ports with local and same bottom cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 12-6-39.

S S Pundit (T M) for Tuticorin, Colombo and Rangoon.

S S City of Lyons (F F C) for Madras, Colombo, Calcutta and American Ports.

S S Br. Justice (Anglo Oil Co) for Abadan.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, June 12

1 Azuma Maru 3669 Kobe 12-6 N Y Kaisha

3 Dalgoma 3571 Karachi 13-6 M M

6 Clan Morrison 3643 Alleppey 14-6 J Finlay

7 City of Hongkong 6071 Karachi N F K Nixon

9 Tango Maru 4238 Yokohama 13-6 N Y Kaisha

12 City of Barcelona 3524 Karachi 13-6 K Nixon.

14 Wollsburg 3827 Bremen 18-6 L Edwards

15 Tairea 3756 Durban 21-6 M M

17 El Segundo 2256 Bahrein 16-6 Caltex India

VICTORIA DOCK

3 Bamora 1870 Persian Gulf 14-6 M M

4 Vita 1955 Busrah 15-6 M M

5 Victoria Marie 882 Malabar Coast 13-6 Merchant S N

10/11 Nissan Maru 3826 Marmagoa 13-6 O S K Kaisya

12/13 Binfield 3170 Madras 15-6 M M

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Kohinur 3240 Bhavnagar 13-6 T Morrison

F Jehangir 2157 Red Sea Ports 15-6 T Morrison

H Revati 232 NF NF Malabar Steamship

H O/S Shrivati 250 N F N F Malabar S

L Jaladuta 3089 N F N F, Scindia S N

M Kalarand 859 Bedi Bunder 12-6 B S N

N/O Crown City 3374 Calcutta 13-6 L Edwards

P/Q Varela 1926 N F N F M M

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Canton 6-7-39 P and O S N

Dalgoma 7-6-39 M M

Chitral 8-6-39 P and O S N

Mooltan 15-6-39 P and O S N

Corfu 22-6-39 P and O S N

Strathallan 29-6-39 P and O S N

FROM LIVERPOOL

Clan Morrison 9-6-39 J Finlay

City of Hongkong 12-6-39 K Nixon

Circassia 16-6-39 Anchor Line

FROM HAMBURG

Neuenfels 17-6-39 L Edwards

Algenib 19-6-39 L Edwards

Goldenfels 24-6-39 L Edwards

Trautenfels 24-6-39 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Pres. Hayes 15-6-39 F F Campbell

Crown City 10-6-39 L Edgard

Pres. Polk 29-6-39 F F Campbell

Tosary 14-6-39 Volkart Bros

City of Lyons 14-6-39 F F Campbell

FROM OSLO

Nagara 17-6-39 L Edwards

FROM TRIESTE

Cortelazzo 16-6-39 L Triestino

Conte Rosso 26-6-39 L Triestino

FROM GENOA

Victoria 24-7-39 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Atlas Maru 26-6-39 O S Kaisha

Arima Maru 22-6-39 N Y Kaisha

Brisbane Maru 17-6-39 O S Kaisha

Zinzan Maru 14-6-39 N Y Kaisha

Conte Biancamano 13-7-39 L Triestino

Ginyo Maru 28-6-39 N Y Kaisha

Ranchi 23-6-39 P and O S N

Ranpura 8-7-39 P and O S N

Conte Verde 22-6-39 L Triestino

FROM BASRA

Chakdina 15-6-39 M M

Vasna 17-6-39 M M

FROM MEMBO

Khorrou 11-6-39 T Morrison

FROM JAVA

Pundit 11-6-39 T Morrison

FROM SYDNEY

Cathay 17-6-39 P and O S N

FROM ABADAN

British Justice 13-6-39 Anglo Ira Oil

FROM RANGOON

Howra 17-6-39 M M

FROM DURBAN

Kenya 24-6-39 M M

Tairea 10-7-39 M M

FROM KARACHI

Zinzan Maru 25-6-39 N Y Kaisha

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Strathmore 1-7-39 P and O S N

Ranpura 8-7-39 M M

Rajputana 10-6-39 P and O S N

Cathay 17-6-39 P and O S N

Ranchi 24-6-39 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Hongkong 6-7-39 K Nixon

Britannia 16-6-39 Anchor Line

FOR HAMBURG

Wolfsburg 18-6-39 L Edwards

Bruenfels 14-6-39 L Edwards

FOR NEW YORK

Pres. Polk 1-7-39 F F Campbell

Pres. Hayes 17-6-39 F F Campbell

Deebank 6-6-39 F F Campbell

Silveray 10-6-39 Volkart Bros.

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Verde 22-6-39 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Conte Bancamano 13-7-39 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Ryufuku Maru 10-6-39 O S K Kaisya

Nagpore 6-7-39 P and O S N

Burdwan 20-6-39 P and O S N

Tango Maru 15-6-39 N Y Kaisha

Victoria 24-7-39 L Triestino

Toyama Maru 4-6-39 N Y Kaisha

Corfu 22-6-39 P and O S N

Canton 6-7-39 P and O S N

Nissan Maru 23-6-39 O S Kaisha

Conte Rosso 26-6-39 L Triestino

FOR SYDNEY

Mooltan 15-6-39 P and O S N

FOR BASRA

Bamora 14-6-39 M M

Vita 15-6-39 M M

FOR DURBAN

Tairea 21-6-39 M M

Kenya 5-7-39 M M

FOR JEDDAH

Jehangir 15-6-39 T Morrison

FOR MAURITIUS

Khosrou 12-6-39 T Morrison

FOR CALCUTTA

Orna 3-7-39 M M

FOR KARACHI

Britannia 11-6-39 Anchor Line

Zinzan Maru 17-6-39 N Y Kaisha

City of Hongkong 15-6-39 K Nixon

Nenenfels 19-6-39 L Edward

Dalgoma 13-6-39 M M

B P T GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Sikisan Maru 10-6-39

S S Chitral (boats) 10-6-39

S S Rajputana (boats) 12-6-39

EXPORTS

S S Tango Maru for Shanghai: 20 bags fish maws H A Mahomed; 27 bags sopceda seed H A Mahomed; 100 bales raw cotton S Karamshi; 100 bales raw cotton V Morarjee.

For Tsingtao: 1000 bales raw cotton Ramnarain Sons.

For Yokohama: 12 baskets tamrind Mangaldas; 20 bags dillseed Mangaldas; 15 bags ajania seed Mangaldas.

For Osaka: 12 bags tamrind Mangaldas; 20 bags dillseed Mangaldas; 15 bags ajama seed Mangaldas; 100 bales raw cotton M S Kaisha.

For Kobe: 11 bags corrinder seed Mangaldas; 134 bales raw cotton N Nagshi; 100 bales raw cotton C Jethabhai; 40 bales raw cotton Konishi; 300 bales raw cotton Japan Ctn Trading; 25 bales raw cotton Ramnarain Sons.

S S City of Hongkong for Liverpool: 40 bales raw wool F Janmahomed.

For Antwerp: 1280 bags gr nut seeds M Bhuta; 330 bales raw cotton K M Nathoo; 100 bales hemp raw D Anandji.

For Glasgow: 1485 bags mussoor Rali Bros; 200 bales hemp raw D Anandji.

For Dunkirk: 1733 tons manganarese ore The Shivrajpur Syndicate; 124 bags mustard seed Volkart Bros.

For Ghent: 126 bales raw cotton N Rajaram.

IMPORTS

[illegible] Edwards from Gothenburg: 27625 bundles boxboards; [illegible] of potash; 66 pkgs mining machines... 406 bales overissued newspaper; 127 cases nails; 65 cases steel hinges and ace; 52 bundles welding wire;

From Oslo: 29373 bundles boxboards; 271 bales paper; 421 cases nails.

From Hamburg: 4000 pieces aspenwood; 415 pieces sau earthenware; 307 cases bangles; 57 cases padlock; 55 cases tacks; 321 pkgs paper; 55 cases cut tacks; 146 cases coach screws.

From Rotterdam: 759 bags superphosfate; 50 D/Johns formic acid; 50 bags wheat starch; 78 D/Johns butter acid.

From Antwerp: 61 cases sensitized cinema raw fibre; 100 d/bags sulphate of alumina; 521 pkgs galvd iron wire; 124 bundles galvd tubes; 65 pcs galvd tubes; 200 cases empty glass bottles; 50 cases earth colours; 209 pcs zinc ingots; 82 coils m s hoops; 500 bags whiting; 125 cases wire nails; 53 cases iron staples; 120 bags tee hinges.

M V Deebank Agents F F Campbell from Baltimore: 950 pkgs steel structure fabrication.

From Philadelphia: 1735 pkgs lubn oil; 394 pkgs steel structural fabrication

From New York: 237 pkgs auto and truck parts; 104 pkgs wheels; 153 pkgs oil circuit breakers complete; 150 bales overissued newspapers; 49 drums dyestuffs; 734 drums lubn oil; 44 bales ctn remnants; 45 bundles said to contain hurricane lantern; 118 pkgs medicines; 2716 loose rubber tyres.

From Norfolk: 5000 bags [illegible] 500 bags dextrine, 200 bags areadian nitrate of soda.

HOTEL BOUGHT FOR JEWS BY GERMAN CITY

MAGDEBURG, Germany.

The City of Magdeburg in an attempt to solve the problem of its Jews, has bought the Hotel "Amsterdam" to shelter Jews who have been turned out of their homes.

The hotel's 25 rooms, described as "comfortable, though not first class", will each accommodate two persons.

More rooms are to be added to the "Amsterdam", and other hotels will later be put at the disposal of the City's Jews, many of whom have received notice to abandon their homes.—**Reuter.**

U. S. A. Textile Sales Four Times Mill Output

SMALL HEDGE-SELLING IN NEW YORK

Appropriation Bill Goes Back To House Of Representatives

BOMBAY: June 12.

Latest cables from Washington and New York state that the Conference Committee failed to come to any decision over the Appropriation Bill, which has now been referred to the House of Representatives and is expected to come up on Wednesday for final disposal.

According to C. C. C. 1,478,335 bales have been pledged under the loan up to 8th June, while repossessions were 1,17,823 bales. private estimates of loan repossessions are about a quarter million.

Bombay was a seller on the New York market on Saturday but traders generally held off pending developments and this quietness also applied to the Chicago grain market which was interested in the contentions that the Government spring wheat data suggest a probable production of from 140 to 175 million bushels.

The market opened steady. Trade spot house and moderate foreign buying met with July liquidation and week-end realising. Textile sales last week were estimated to be four times the mill output. Finally hedge selling in distant deliveries appeared and the market closed barely steady.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Sustained strength was reflected in continued near month covering owing to lack of evidence of relief in tight conditions and in better support for new crops on adverse weather prospects stabilising loans and more cheerful textile news. Moderate new speculative buying combined with Liverpool and Bombay demand found contracts relatively scarce except on the scale-up.

Export subsidy news has been confusing but the probability of a subsidy has lately been enhanced by Secretary Wallace's statement. At the same time it appears still uncertain whether Congressional opponents have sufficient strength to scuttle the subsidy policy.

Prospects that new cotton loan will possibly be equal to this year's 8.30 level are growing as time is getting shorter for the passage of the legislation to prevent new crop loan pledges owing to agitation for Congressional adjournment to mid-July, in the meanwhile the price outlook is viewed as somewhat more bullish based on the idea that a smaller acreage and possibly smaller yields are foreign further repossessions.

NEW YORK MARKET.

At the opening July was quoted one point up at 9.39 which was the highest level and later prices declined 3 points from the opening level. July was quoted 9.28 which was the lowest level and the market closed at a net decline of 1 to 5 points. Spot cotton prices declined one point at 9.98c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and under scattered selling closed unchanged to 3 points down. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 9.50c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at decline of 4 points at 4.65 for October. There was Bombay and general liquidation, and hedging by outsiders which met local support. Subsidy and Barter fears unsettled market sentiment. Small trade calling met further Bombay selling and scattered realising. Traders were awaiting action of Washington conferees in connection with Agricultural appropriations. The market closed at a decline of 6 to 7 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined one point at 5.76d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton ring was quiet with increased offerings. Sakels closed 9 points lower and Uppers futures declined 7 to 8 points. The Alexandria cotton market was closed on Saturday.

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. July Highest (10 a.m.)	9.30+01
N. Y. July Lowest (10-42 a.m.)	9.27—02
Liverpool October Highest	4.67—62
Liverpool October Lowest	4.61—58

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York:—Senate house conferees decided refer entire export subsidy appropriations question to the house where expected reach floor Wednesday.

Consider it advisable buy May sell October carrying charges very probable.

Conferees decided refer controversial parity payment export subsidy appropriations to the house where expected reach floor Wednesday.

Trading narrow awaiting developments Washington to-days buying mostly for trade hedge selling distant months forecast of unsettled weather.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York.—Conference Committee stalemated on subsidy which referred back to House. Continue doubt for adoption. Estimate 250,000 already withdrawn from loan. Expect further moderate advance.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 12.

Following a small decline of one point in New York July, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 173 for Broach J/A. delivery but before the opening of the market it was reported that the U.S.A. Conference Committee failed to arrive at any decision on the subsidy question. Thus there being no prospect of subsidy in the near future, the market opened very steady at Rs. 174/8 for Broach J/A. and advanced to Rs. 175/8 under general buying and short covering. Later on there was some realising and prices declined to Rs. 175/4 New Broach A/M. delivery opened at Rs. 161/12 and advanced to Rs. 162/4 under better demand. The undertone of the market was fairly firm.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of 4 points and later on was quoted 8 points up. The local market was steady with Broach J/A quoted at Rs. 175/4 and new Broach A/M was quoted Rs. 162/4. The market finally closed at 4-30 p.m. as under:—

F. G. M. G.—			
Broach J/A	Rs.	175	6 0
Broach A/M 1940		162	8 0
Fine M. G.—			
Oomra July 1939		167	8 0
Oomra D/J 1940		147	12 0
F. G. M. G.—			
Bengal July 1939		128	8 0
Bengal D/J 1940		122	12 0

WEATHER OVER U.S.A. COTTON BELT

Liverpool, June 12

Slightly warmer, light rains in Eastern Belt and Arkansas getting too much rain. Forecast: Entire belt partly cloudy.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, June 12

Wheat	1,620 cwts.
Linseed	6,804 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	368 cwts.
Gingellyseed	30 cwts.
Groundnuts	4,065 cwts.
Castorseed	384 cwts.
Rice	2,927 cwts.
Myrabollams	3,305 cwts.
Cottonseed	4,652 cwts.
Mowraseed	48 cwts.
Gram	1,248 cwts.
Joowar	146 cwts.
Barley	165 cwts.
Bajree	823 cwts.

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, June 12

Bengal Superfine	136/37
Bengal Fine	132/34
Bengal F G	130/31
C P 1	175/77
C P 2	171/72
Arvi	172/73
Amraoti	165/69
Ellichpur	171/72
Berar	168/69
Malkapur	165/67
Khandesh	152/59
Jalna Sailu	161/63
Burwah Sanavad	167/59
Khandwa	167/69
Mathia F G	137/42
Broach	181/82
Punjab 4 F	190/95
Punjab 289 F	220/25
Sindh N T	200/202
Ankleshwar Jaghadia	210/12
Surat	215/17
Navsari	225/27
Western Farm	190/95

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1938-39	1937-38
Receipts to date 10-6-39	3779000	7703000
Receipts yesterday 10-6-39	3000	7000
Exports to date 10-6-39	3337000	5598000
Stock at Ports 9-6-39	1966000	2584000
Stock at Interior Towns 9-6-39	2598000	2134000
Stock at Liverpool 9-6-39	778000	1169000
Visible Supply 9-6-39	5191000	6165000
Quantity in sight 9-6-39	9501000	9994000
Quantity out of sight 9-6-39	9057000	13278000

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, June 12

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales 10-6-39	This year	Last year
Khandesh	38,646	53,652
Central India	135 219,966	43,586
Barsi and Nagar	60 83,671	148,488
Hyderabad Gaorani	5 4,406	40,144
Berar	161,876	321,232
Central Provinces	38,075	78,351
Total Oomras	200 546,640	685,453
Dholera	3,198 259,316	121,186
N W Provinces	32 6,893	2,866
Rajputana	32 70,133	15,791
Sind Punjab	121 323,334	512,446
Broach	413,940	260,934
Coompta and Dharwar	959 113,550	48,276
Westerns-Northerns	218 73,406	21,719
Cocoanada	98	19
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	2,629	3,404
American	3,487	177,711
Egyptian African and Sudan	319,287	444,633
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		1,171
Total	4,758 2,132,808	2,295,609
Arrived by road to 8th June 1939	371,584	

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 8th June

In full-pressed bales 10-6-39	This year	Last year
Europe	932 263,768	263,036
Japan and China	5,307 1,001,304	583,475
Coast Ports	30,830	55,147
Up-country by Rail	225,254	307,499
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	29,610	21,171
Total	6 239 1,550,766	1,230,328

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June 11.

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes	97
2 3/4 per cent 1948 62	98/14
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan	99/15
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	102/2
3 per cent 1947/55	97/2
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50	104
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	107/6
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	111
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	115
5 per cent U P Bonds	98
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan	100/4
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	103/12
TAX FREES	
5 per cent 1945/55	114/3
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	111/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	124
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent 1972 B P T	108
5 per cent 1959 M Deb	118
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	107
6 per cent M Deb 1954	127
6 per cent K P T 1956	127

Tone:—Very steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, June 12.

B C RATES—
T T D D 1/5 27/32 to December

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 7/8
Bank's buying T T 1/5 29/32 to Sept.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 to Aug. 1/6 1/32 Sept. May

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 287 1/2
Bank's buying T T 285 1/8
Bank's buying D D 284 3/8

PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,307
Bank's buying T T 1,327

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 78 5/8
Bank's buying T T 77 1/2
Bank's buying 60 days 77

AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 64 7/8

JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 64 3/4

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 83 3/8

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 38 nominal.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 156 7/8

BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 86

CROSS RATES—
Hongkong/London 1/2 7/8 12th instant.
Shanghai/London 0/6 1/2 12th instant.
Japan/London 1/2 1/64 12th instant.
Java/London 8.78 12th instant.
New York/London 4.68.37 10th instant
London/New York 4.68.38 10th instant.
London/Paris 176.73 10th instant.
London/Italy 89.05 10th instant.
London/Belgium 27.50 7/8 10th instant
London/Switzerland 20.77 1/4 10th instant
London/Berlin 11.67 1/4 10th instant.
London/Stockholm 19.41 10th instant.
London/Amsterdam 8.80 1/4 10th instant.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Uncertain.
Gold £7-8-5 9th instant
Gold £7-8-5 10th instant.
Silver London Ready 19 7/8 9th instant
Silver London Ready 19 13/16 10th instant.
Silver London Forward 19 11/16 9th instant
Silver London Forward 19 5/8 10th instant
Silver New York Ready 43 9th instant
Silver New York Ready 43 10th instant
London discounts 3 months 3/4 per cent 9th instant
London Discounts 3 months 3/4 per cent 10th instant.
London discounts 6 months 1 1/8 per cent 9th instant
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/8 per cent 10th instant.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—
Call 1/2 per cent.
3 months 1 per cent
6 months 1 1/4 per cent.
Tone: Very easy.

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, June 10

July	£12	5	0
August	£12	6	3

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, June 10

July	47 1/8d.
October	50 7/8d.
December	52 7/8d.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, June 10

July	dol 0.74 5/8
September	dol 0.75 1/8
December	dol 0.76 1/8

Bombay Sugar

New York, June 10

Market was closed.

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, June 12

Castorseeds Sept—			
Opening	30	2	0
Highest	30	5	0
Lowest	30	2	0
Closing	30	5	0
Groundnuts August—			
Quening	33	2	6
Highest	33	7	6
Lowest	33	2	6
Closing	33	5	9
Cottonseeds Sept—			
Opening	26	11	0
Highest	26	15	6
Lowest	26	10	3
Closing	26	14	9

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, June 12

	Extra	Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—						
Bengal U P	137	134	131	128		
Punjab	137	134	131	128		
Rajputana	139	136	133	130		
Broach No. 2	182	180	178	176		

Bombay Metals

Bombay, June 12

Yellow metal sheets	Rs.	40-0-0	
Copper sheets	Rs.	49-0-0	

Tone: Steady.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, June 12.

On Saturday London gold prices closed unchanged at £7-8-5 London Paris Exchange rate was also unchanged at 176.73 Dollar sterling cross was 4.68.38 at London and 4.68 3/8 at New York. London silver prices declined 1/16d. at 19 13/16d. for spot and forward quotation was also reduced 1/16d. at 19 5/8. There was some Indian selling and the support was poor. Late on the market was quietly steady. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 0/8. London Bombay spot parity was Rs. 52-4-6 and forward was Rs. 57-13-9. Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 23-11-0 In the local market business was slow and prices fluctuated within a narrow range, but there being general scattered buying. Silver prices hardened and gold was quiet.

GOLD			
Ready	37	1	9
Ashad delivery	37	2	0
Ashad Tejimandi	0	1	6
Shrawan delivery	37	2	3
Shrawan Tejimandi	0	2	6
SILVER			
Ready	52	6	0
Ashad delivery	52	5	0
Ashad Tejimandi	0	10	6
Shrawan delivery	52	1	6
Shrawan Tejimandi	1	2	0

BUSINESS HOLIDAY

ALL CITY MARKETS WILL REMAIN ENTIRELY CLOSED ON TUESDAY BEING ZARTHUSTRA-NO-DISO.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, June 12.

GOVT. SECURITIES.

3 1/2 per cent Paper		96/14	
4 per cent 1960-70		110/15	
5 per cent 1945-55		114/3	
BANKS.			
Bank of Baroda		111	
Bank of Hindusthan		27/4	
Bank of India		144/8	
Central Bank		34/8	
Imperial Bank F.P.		1550	
Imperial Bank P.P.		382/8	
Indian Overseas Bank		46/8	
Reserve Bank		112/12	
Union Bank		6/2/6	
TEXTILES.			
Ahmd. New Textiles		352/8	
Ambica		272/8	
Arun		220	
Arvind		1110	
Asok		180	
Bharatkhand		1975	
Bombay Dyeing		768/12	
Buckingham and Carnatics		173	
Calico		570/10	
Central India		210/10	
Century		213/2	
Colaba		122/0	
Delhi Cloth and Gen. Mills		460	
Elgin		102/8	
Gokak		138/2	
Hukumchand		168/2	
Indore		37/8	
Jubilee		208/2	
Khatau Makanji		82/8	
Kohinoor		223/2	
Laxmi Cotton		431/4	
Madhusudan		200	
Marsden		80/10	
Morarji		117/8	
Mysore		86/14	
Nandlal Bhandari		77/4	
New Great		193/2	
Raipur		610	
Rajnagar		172/8	
Sajjan		97/8	
Sassoon and Alliance		70	
Sholapur		2725	
Simplex		73/2	
Swadeshi		208/12	
Vishnu		1032/8	
HYDRO ELECTRICS			
Andhra Valley Ord.		1457/8	
Tata Hydro Ord.		152/13	
Tata Power Ord.		1308/12	
ELECTRICS			
Ahmedabad Electrics		145/10	
Ajmer Electrics		11/8	
Amalgamated		10/4	
Bombay Suburban		151/4	
Bombay Tram.		130	
Surat Electrics		147/8	
MISCELLANEOUS			
Alcock Ashdown		350	
Associated Cements		136/8	
Belapur		179/6	
Bombay Burma New		172/8	
Bombay Burma Old		496/4	
Bombay Steam		250	
Bombay Telephone		89/4	
Br. B. Petrol		4/1	
Burma Corporation		5/13	
Dalmia Cement		12/2	
Indian Bleaching		93/12	
Industrial Investment Tr.		44/8	
Indian Radio Ord.		350	
Indian Radio Defd.		345	
Indian Copper		1/12	
Indian Iron		25/2	
Mysore Sugar		31/4	
Port Canning		72/4	
Premier Construction		72/4	
Rohtas Industries		22/6	
Scindia Steam		18	
Shivrajpur		37/12	
Tata Oil		38/8	
Tata Steel Ordy		294/8	
Tata Steel Defd.		1416/4	
Bengal Steel Corpn.		13	
JUTES.			
Birla Jute		15/10	
Howrah		53/8	
Hukumchand		5/4	
Kamarhatty		495	
Kankanarrah		372	
Lawrence		335	
Reliance		57/8	

DELIVERY OF SHARES.

Following Delivery Slips have been issued to-day:—

Tata Ordinaries	185
Tata Deferreds	16
Indian Irons	300
Tata Powers	15
Bengal Steel Coryporations	400
Associated Cements	30
B. B. Petrols	600

TATA ELECTRIC OUTPUT

Total Units Generated

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Limited, Agents for The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd., The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd., and The Tata Power Company, Limited, report that the total electrical (Board of Trade) units generated at the three Power Stations (Khopoli, Bhivpuri and Bhira) of the Hydro Group were as follows:—

23rd Week (ended June 10th).	
1937	12,400,500
1938	14,420,900
1939	13,324,600
Total for 23 weeks (1st Jan. to date).	
1937	275,634,500
1938	327,853,300
1939	311,755,000

For the calendar month of May 1939, the total units of energy generated at the three Stations amounted to 59,147,500 and the total units sold by the three Companies to 51,479,506.

Indian Trade With East Africa

Mombasa Trade Commissioner's Report: Indian Goods Displayed In Nairobi

"In spite of a general decline in the import and export trade of Kenya and Uganda, India's share in the trade advanced from 4.3 per cent. to 4.4 per cent. in imports and from 32 to 35 per cent in exports," says the Indian Government Trade Commissioner in East Africa, Mombasa, in his quarterly report for October—December 1938.

Owing to the world depression, the general slump in prices of agricultural commodities, and the unsettled political conditions in Europe and the Far East, the flow of trade and industrial development were perceptibly arrested, particularly in Tanganyika where confidence in the future was shaken to some extent and a tone of hesitancy crept into all commercial undertakings.

The improvement in Indian imports was more pronounced in the following commodities.

Name of commodity	India's percentage share in imports 1937	1938
Boots and shoes	13	19
Pulse	38	50
Cotton piecegoods—		
Bleached	2.4	3.4
Printed (other than khangas)	1	2.7
Dyed in the piece	2.2	2.6
Coloured	9	13.2

TRADE BALANCE

In 1938, in common with the general decline in the trade of the country, the volume of Indian trade suffered a slight setback. But the visible balance of trade against India was reduced £2,598,035 as against £2,722,983 in the previous year. Trade in Mombasa remained quiet and steady during the quarter October to December and engagements were generally regularly met. In view of the unsettled international situation and the possibility of a smaller crop in Uganda in the next season, a cautious indenting policy was pursued by local merchants. Bazar conditions up country did not show improvement and trading conditions in Uganda continued to be dull.

Indian trade with Kenya and Uganda in the year is shown in the following table:—

KENYA AND UGANDA

Imports from India Jan. to Dec.	Exports including re-exports to India £	£
1936	381,968	1,902,200
1937	458,048	3,181,031
1938	422,473	3,020,508

Trade with Tanganyika Territory declined, though the visible balance of trade against India was reduced to £89,695 as compared with £208,198 in 1937 and £104,618 in 1936. The continued low level of prices of sisal and groundnuts caused anxiety. The market remained in an unsteady condition because of the uncertainty regarding the future of the Territory.

HINTS TO TRADERS

Indian imports of foodstuffs in Kenya and Uganda during 1938 improved excepting pulse which declined. Improvement was also shown by beetlenuts, spices, cotton yarn and cotton piecegoods (excepting dyed in the piece and coloured the imports of which declined). Jute bags and sacks and leather goods were imported less.

In Tanganyika imports of Indian textiles and leather goods registered a fall, though grain, wheat flour, cotton piecegoods (printed, others) and blankets showed some improvement.

An attractive display of the samples of Indian goods was arranged in Nairobi towards the end of October. About 8,000 visitors inspected the samples and showed keen interests in different classes of goods. Many local merchants made enquiries and were put in touch with the manufacturers in India. The display removed a great deal of prejudice against Indian articles.

The Indian manufacturers, suggest the Trade Commissioner, will realise the importance of furnishing him regularly with samples of new qualities and designs which they produce from time to time. This will keep alive the interest of consumers in the country. The import trade caters for the requirements of consumers of varying tastes e.g. Europeans, Indians and Africans, and it is essential that a comprehensive range of goods suitable for the different communities should be exhibited.

Thirty-four trade enquiries from prominent firms were made in the quarter, bringing the total number in the year to 169. The enquiries related to various classes of goods, especially cotton, woollen and silk piecegoods, coir manufactures, cotton blankets, building hardware, leather manufactures, jute goods hats and helmets, artware, carpets and rugs.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, June 10.

Broach J/A highest 173 1/4 lowest 171 3/8 closing 171 3/4

Broach A/M highest 160 1/2 lowest 159 3/8 closing 159 3/8

Oomra July highes 166 1/4 lowest 164 3/4 closing 164 3/4

Oomra D/J highest 146 1/2 lowest 145 3/8 closing 145 3/8

Bengal July highest 127 1/4 lowest 125 3/4 closing 127

Bengal D/J highest 122 lowest 121 1/2 closing 121 3/4

Night session: Broach J/A opened Rs. 171 5/8, highest Rs. 173 1/4, lowest Rs. 171 1/2, closed Rs. 173 1/8. Broach A/M. closed Rs. 160

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, June 10.

GIZA—	
Spot	6.73—6.
July	6.51—9.
October	6.55—9.
November	6.58—9.
January	6.61—9.
March	6.65—9.
May	6.68—9.
UPPERS—	
Spot	5.85—1.
July	5.63—8.
October	5.63—7.
November	5.64—7.
January	5.66—7.
March	5.69—7.
May	5.72—7.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, June 12.

The forward section on the local Stock Exchange remained entirely closed. In the cash section there was little business and prices were mostly unchanged.

On Saturday the Wall Street market was quiet and U.S. Steel shares closed 3/8 down at 49 while Anaconda coppers declined 3/8 at 25 and general motors closed 1/8 lower at 45. The Share Bazar will remain entirely closed on Tuesday being a Parsee Holiday.

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

Broach July/Aug. New York July Rs. 44, Broach July/Aug. Liverpool July Rs. 46 1/2.

Broach April/May New York May Rs. 30 1/2, Broach April/May Liverpool May Rs. 38.

New York Liverpool: July 55, Oct. 62, Dec. 61, Jan 70, March 81, May 89.

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, June 12

Ready Javas	Rs.	15	8 0
Shipment June		6	2 0
Shipment July		6	2 0
Shipment August		6	1 0
Shipment September		5	13 0
Java Spot	F	7.30	nominal

BOMBAY COTTON STATISTICS

Receipts from 1st Sept 1938 to 8th June 1939 (by rail and sea)	2,122,097
Receipts from 1st Sept 1938 to 8th June (by road —estimated)	3,71,584
	2,493,681
Same time last year	2,290,183

Exports from 1st Sept 1938 to 8th June 1939

	1938-39	1937-38
United Kingdom	53,197	44,581
Continent	210,195	218,555
China	325,514	78,837
Japan	675,793	504,638
Coast Ports	30,833	55,147
U. S. A.	376	100
Total	1,295,902	901,658

Total exports by rail, 1st Sept 1938 to 8th June 1939	225,254
Estimated mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept 1938 to 8th June 1939	713,398
Same time last year	652,837
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and mills in Bombay on 8th June 1939	1,123,653
Same time last year	1,234,849

KARACHI STATISTICS

Total receipts of cotton from up-country from 1st Sept 1938 to 1st June 1939	1,684,881
Same time last year	1,465,153
Total cotton shipped from 1st Sept 1938 to 25th May 1939	1,323,478
Same time last year	1,055,992

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, June 10.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dot.
American Power and Light 5 p.c. Pfd.	34
Electric Bond and Share Common	8
Int. Tel. and Tel. 1952	66
Columbia Gas and Electric	6
American Telephone and Telegraph	168 5/8
Union Pacific	97
Western Union Telegraph	21 3/8
New York Central R. R.	15 1/8
Sun Life of Canada	415
Amrex Corporation	24 1/2
Union Carbon and Carbide	81
Texas Corporation	49 5/8
United States Steel	49
Ludlum Steel	18
Int. Nickel of Canada	49 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	25
General Motors	45
General Electric	36 5/8
Brooklyn Manhattan Transit	10
Packard Motors	—
Socony	11 3/4
Consolidated Oil	8
National City Bank of New York	26 1/4

Turnover 250,000 shares.

UNEVENTFUL WEEK ON CALCUTTA EXCHANGE

Messrs. Bhagwanlal Nanavati and Co. have issued the following report dated Calcutta, June 9:—

Jute: The period under review was a dull and uneventful week. Demand from abroad for both raw and manufactured goods has been very poor and hence the tendency has been towards lower levels. In hessians the sellers predominated and the price of nine porters was pulled down to 8/14 from Rs. 9/3. The excellent progress of the new crop has been a factor in the easing of Jute prices. The price of September settlement Jute opened at Rs. 44 but full back to Rs. 41 during the period under review. The turnover in Jute shares has been exceptionally small but despite the absence of interest, both speculative and investment, prices are well maintained. The undertone in this section is very healthy as at the close of the period under review some speculative inquiry in investment shares was evident and the buyers were willing to pay Rs. 5 to 10 higher for popular stocks. There were hardly any sellers at the current prices. Any favourable turn in the parity of prices between raw goods and manufactured goods would stimulate the buying inquiry for Jute shares. The speculative counter Howrah reflected a buoyant tendency as the price advanced to 53/8 from Rs. 53 at the close of the period under review. Kamarhatty were marked at 496, Kanknarrah at 380, Anglo-India at 332, Bally and Barnagore were respectively quoted at 194 and 150 Gourepore came to business at 540. In Bird group Auckland were done at 174, Lansdowne at 149, Standard at 225, India changed hands at 2/3. In shares of small denominations, National found buyers at 21/8, Clive at 25/8, Hukumchand were steady at Rs. 5. Nuddea were done at 42, Birla at 15/8, Adamjee at 10/12, Presidency at 3/8.

Cotton: This section, to all intents and purposes, was neglected, Kesoram Cotton ord. were done at Rs. 4/12. A deal in Dunbar Cotton was recorded at 143.

Coal: This section was the turn slightly lower to-day. There was selling pressure in the popular Counters. Bengal Coal found sellers at 304, Equitable at 30/12, West Jamuria were offered at Rs. 27, New Beerbhoom receded to 16/13 from 17/6, Dhemo Main were marked at 12/2, Mundulpore at 7/8, East Indian Coal done at 20/4, Burrakur at 12/4, Hurriladih at 11/14, Katras-Jherriah changed hands at 27/12, Union at 27, Standard at 22/8, Burra Dhemo at 3/15, Talcher at Re. 1.

MISCELLANEOUS

The speculative issues ruled quiet with the exception of B. B. Petroleum. B. B. Petroleum recorded a sharp jump on rumours of dividend and went as high as 4/8 but at the close sellers appeared and brought down the price to 4/4. Burma Corporation were good at 5/12, Indian Copper at 1/12. In the Engineering group Indian Iron and Steel in spite of a healthy tone in Tata deferreds were a declining market and the closing price was around 24/13. Steel Corporation of Bengal fluctuated between 12/10 and 12/15 and the close was 12/12. Indian Standard Wagon were quoted at 43, Burn and Co. ord. were done at 264. Kamardhubi ord. were easy at 3/2. Consolidated Tin found sellers at Rs. 5/14. There were sellers of Midnapore Zemindary at Rs. 59. Dalmia ord were marked at 12/4, Deferred at 3/8, Indo-Burma Petroleum ord. changed hands at 104. In sugar section Cawnpore were done at 15/12, New Savan at 5/12, Raza at 11/9. India Paper Pulp were recorded at 95. Reserve Bank hovered round 110.

UDAY SHANKAR CULTURE CENTRE

First Performance At Almora

(From A Correspondent)

ALMORA, (By Mail).

The Uday Shankar India Culture Centre, established at Almora, gave its first performance in the spacious Centre Studio on the 4th of June in honour of Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, Minister for Local Self-Government and Public Health, U. P. The performance ranged from the popular and folk dance to religious and classical.

The Administrator of the Centre, Mr. George A. Birse, welcomed the guests.

A. I. TOUR.

The Centre is outlining at present, with its staff of about twenty members, the course of study for students who will be admitted from March, 1940. Work is also progressing in staging new ballets, dance and music items for an all India tour, which will be undertaken from October, 1939.

Prominent among the staff is Guru Shankaran Namboodri of Malabar the exponent of Kathakali.

BATALA, June 10.

Mr. Sudarshan Singh, a prominent Kisan worker of the district, was arrested in the village of Chima Khuddi under Section 124—A, I.P.C. (sedition), while touring the villages in connection with Kisan "morcha" of Lahore.—United Press.

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Regd. No. B 1065

CHEAPEST AND BEST GIVES MORE SHAVES THAN ALL THE REST.

Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1939

THROUGH DEBT RELIEF TO CLASS WAR

Maharashtra Chamber Raises Scare About Bombay Agrarian Bill

The Secretary, Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce in a letter to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay regarding the Bill to provide Relief to the Agricultural debtors in Bombay province says:—

The Committee welcome the underlying object of the Bill, which is to undertake 'legislation to secure the settlement of debts on a compulsory basis' as recommended both by the Royal Commission on Agriculture and the Indian Central Banking Committee. But the Committee apprehend that the provisions of the proposed Legislation are so framed that when the Bill is enacted into Law, it may be found that the very object of the Bill is frustrated and instead of there being a general improvement of trade, industry and commerce, the buying power of the agriculturist and the relief of the agriculturist from the appalling indebtedness in which he is steeped in, this Law would bring about a devastating shrinkage of credit, which is the back-bone of every economic, commercial, industrial and agricultural activity and result in the expropriation of agriculturist by driving him into a landless labourer. Thus the deliverance of the Agriculturist from the throes of indebtedness has in it the hidden and invisible curse of Shackling him in the chains of defacto Serfdom for all time to come. In short, politically and politics in future would have economics as its sheet anchor—a class war would perhaps be the unexpected fruit and the chaotic disruption of the society, the inevitable tragedy. It may also be noted that enforcement of the Money-lenders' Act restricting the rate of interest to 12 per cent and requiring the keeping of proper books etc. has already made the money-lenders shy of advancing money and as such the agriculturist is unable even to till his lands.

That such a sorry state of affairs would be the outcome of the Bill, if enacted, will be very clear from the procedure laid down for the adjustment of debts.

The enactment of this Bill is, bound to result in almost all the agriculturists becoming landless and the land passing into the hands of the Creditors. Hence, the Committee are of the opinion that though the object of the Bill to relieve the Agriculturist from indebtedness will have been most satisfactorily achieved, yet it will have thrown the Agriculturist from a frying pan into the fire itself.

Such a state of affairs is likely to arise on the assumption that the Bill when made into Law will be able to work successfully. But the Committee are of opinion that it will not be the case. The axis upon which the world of agriculturist relief is to revolve is the Resource Society under the Bombay Co-operative Act.

The Committee also feel that the Bill when enacted into Law will frighten away the village Money-Lender, who is the back-bone of credit in the villages and who, despite the condemnation and damnation that he has faced, has been recognized as more sympathetic and helpful to the agriculturist and the lack of which qualities is admitted to be the cause, to a certain extent, of failure of the co-operative movement.

The Committee suggest that the fixing of 80 per cent as the paying capacity of the Agriculturist is too high and that it is unwise to fix a particular percentage for all the agriculturists. The principle that should be followed for the adjustment of debts should be such that in every case the agriculturist should not at any rate be turned out of his land and that sufficient land is left to him as to be able to maintain his family, it being borne in mind that the agriculturists do not become landless and grow into a political menace to threaten the present established order of the society. If such an adjustment is found to be detrimental to the interests of the creditors, then the Government may think of giving Debenture Bonds to the creditors and thus take over the entire responsibility of the debts.

The Committee also suggest that clause 76 be so amended as to permit the village money-lender to continue his trade, and may lay such restrictions upon him that he cannot resort to such practices as he is accused of.

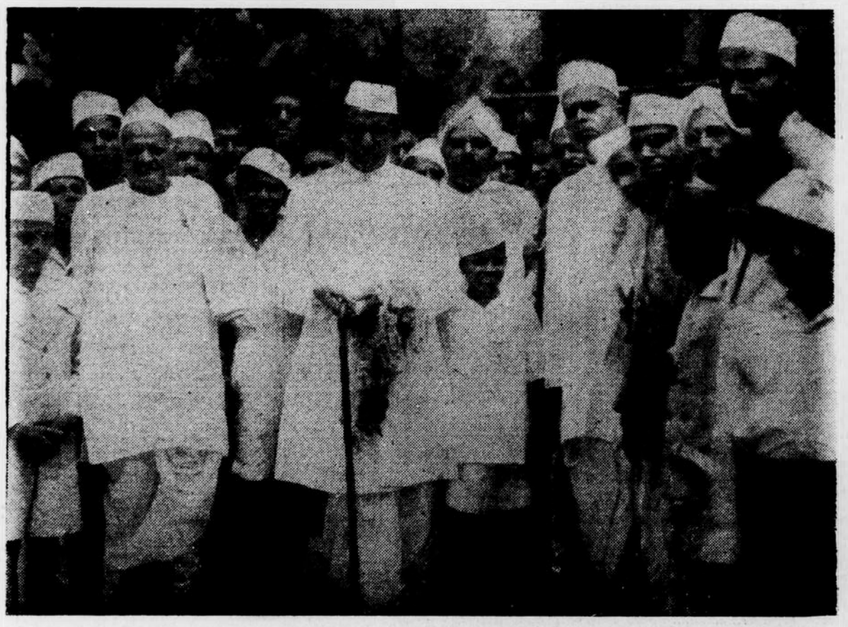
The Committee have also to suggest that Clause 2 (6) "Debtor" read with "to cultivate personally" in clause 2 (12) seems to leave a little loop-hole for people holding and personally cultivating land, as defined there in, but having means of income and maintenance other than agriculture to take advantage of the Bill.

Under Clause 19 (2) surety's liability seems to stand unaffected even after the debt is scaled down. Unfair as this is, it is particularly un-understandable when the surety is not an agriculturist. It is also against the principles of the Law of Contracts for a surety, who is allowed to step in the shoes of the creditor after satisfying the debt according to that law, will not be able to claim from the debtor as he would have had his debts settled under the provisions of the Bill unless the surety (which is not the case) is allowed to present himself before the Board as a creditor. It is, therefore, suggested that the liability of the surety should be limited only to the extent of the scaled down amount.

It seems desirable that penalty of imprisonment should be provided if a debtor either refuses to become a member of the Resource Society or ceases to be a member after being one.

It is also necessary to state that Government must see that there are a sufficient number of Resource Societies in the various Districts to enable agriculturist debtors to become their members.

The Committee strongly recommend that provision should be made to make it impossible for the Pathan to invade the villages and towns for the purposes of landing money to the agriculturists and the labourers.



The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher with Syts. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande (right), K. R. Haldipur, B.A., LL.B., and S. R. Haldipurkar, M.L.A. at Karwar.

Digboi Strike Collapse

Negotiations

No Reply From Oil Co. On Labour Demands

CALCUTTA, June 12.

The negotiations that had been taking place in Calcutta since the beginning of this month between the Congress President, the Assam Ministry and the representatives of the Assam Oil Company and the Digboi strikers for a settlement of the Digboi strike seem to have fallen through. Consequently Dr. Rajendra Prasad cancelled his visit to Calcutta to-day.

On enquiry it is learned that when he left Calcutta on Friday last after hearing the view points of the oil company and the strikers' representatives Dr. Rajendra Prasad asked the parties involved to reconsider their attitude and inform him by Sunday so that he could return to Calcutta this morning to continue the discussion for a settlement if necessary.

The labour leaders are reported to have submitted their minimum demand namely the appointment of a tribunal or a conciliation board to enquire into the dispute, discontinuance of recruitment or outside labour by the company and withdrawal of the military force from the strike area during the enquiry by the tribunal or the conciliation board.

The labour leaders are further reported to have left their case entirely in the hands of the Congress President without any reservation. But it is stated that no intimation was received till last night from the oil company as regards their attitude as was arranged when the Congress President left Calcutta.

The labour leader saw Maulana Abul Kalam Azad last night and the latter advised them to see Dr. Rajendra Prasad and explain the situation that has now arisen as a result of silence on the part of the oil company. Mr. Sudhindra Pramanik accompanied by two other leaders therefore left for Chapra last night to meet the Congress President.—A. P.

POSITION OF STRIKERS

Labour Union President's Statement

CALCUTTA, June 12.

Mr. Sudhindra Pramanik, President of the Assam Oil Company Labour Union, in a press statement, says:—

"It is reported that on the eve of his departure, the Congress President made a statement to the Press representatives regarding the outcome of the day's negotiations about the Digboi dispute. He is reported to have said that the parties were considering their position. I do not know what position the other party took up in its conversation with the Congress President. But there should be no doubt regarding the position of the strikers. In my repeated conversations with the Congress President I have stated it very clearly. During his last visit to Calcutta I gave it in writing. It is very simple, and has been generally approved as most moderate and fair. I recapitulate it.

WORKERS' STAND.

The Union is ready to call off the strike and refer the whole conflict to a conciliation board as soon as the Assam Ministry will give the assurance that all the strikers, including the sixty odd men dismissed before the conflict was precipitated, will be taken back. I trust that the Congress President cannot expect the workers to make any greater sacrifice for the sake of ending the conflict. Thus so far as we are concerned, there is no difficulty for him to act.

"As far as the other party is concerned, I can only hope that the Congress President's appeal will not be in vain. If the Company can be persuaded to accept the most moderate demand of the workers, the conflict will end in no time. I hope that the Congress President will not hesitate to do the needful, if his persuasiveness does not prove effective, in bringing the company to a reasonable frame of Union."—United Press.

ONSLAUGHT ON INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA

India Pledged To Back Her Nationals, But Central Government Must Do Its Duty

MUZAFFARPUR, June 12.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, who arrived here yesterday noon from Chapra, has issued the following statement to the Press:—

"The position of Indian abroad, and particularly in the British Colonies and Dominions, has always been a matter of anxiety for the people of this country. Although our Nationals by their labour and skill have contributed considerably to, if not built up, the prosperity of many of them, they are always treated like out-castes. The Colonies and Dominions have not shown the least consideration for Indians and have ever treated them as so many beasts of burden who must be got rid of, because the purpose for which they were needed has been achieved. Although a great majority of the Indians now living in them were born and brought up there and may justly claim to be a part of the population, various kinds of restrictions and barriers—political, economic and social—are imposed just to keep them down and, if possible, to force them out of the land which they made habitable and cultivable.

LATEST ONSLAUGHT

"The Indians naturally have to resist all such action. Most of them know no other country, as they never visited India. They possess only its rich heritage, culture and civilisation. Even this is not allowed to remain in tact and untouched, and the sorest point is injured, when attack is made on their honour and self-respect. The struggle of the Indians of South Africa has gone on much more than a quarter of a century. The latest onslaught casts to the wind the promises and pledges solemnly given and breaks the pact solemnly entered into.

INDIA GOVERNMENT'S DUTY

"The Indians have no option but to resist, and resist with all strength and with power at their command. Our misfortune is that being helpless at home in India we are unable to give any effective protection. The Government of India owes its duty in the matter, and one can only hope that it will not be content with simply registering its protest. In this matter of treatment meted out to the Indians abroad, and at the moment regarding the South African Bill, there is no difference of opinion in India. The South African Government should understand that India is not likely to forget the insult to her Nationals, and the South African Indians should go forward with the conviction that their cause is just and that they have not only the whole of India with them, but also a considerable section of others who are fair-minded and far-sighted enough to see things in their true perspective and are not blinded by race prejudice or the present power which they possess".—United Press.

KHER MEETS VICEROY

Task Before Wardha Education Committee

SIMLA, June 12.

To-day's meeting of the Wardha Education Committee is described as intended to provide an opportunity to members to exchange ideas and form tentative decisions as preliminary to a series of study visits to certain educational institutions in the country, where they can discuss and examine the possible results of a practical application of their decisions. The members will thereafter hold a final meeting to draft their report. The Committee will meet again to-morrow.

Mr. B. G. Kher had an interview with the Viceroy this evening.—A. P.

WARDHA EDUCATION COMMITTEE MEETS

Long Agenda For Discussion

SIMLA, June 12.

The Wardha Education Committee met to-day under the presidency of Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier and Education Minister, Government of Bombay, who with his Parliamentary Secretary, Mrs. Hansa Mehta, arrived this morning. In addition to Mr. Kher and Mrs. Mehta, the following members of the Committee were present:—Mr. Qazi Attaullah Khan, Minister of Education, Government of the North West Frontier Province, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Dr. Zakir Hussain, Principal, Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi, Mr. C. J. Varkey, Education Minister of Madras, Pandit Amarnath Jha, Vice-Chancellor, Allahabad University, Dr. W. A. Jenkins, Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, Mr. W. H. F. Armstrong, Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India and Mr. Powell-Price, Director of Education, United Provinces.

Among the subjects for the Committee's consideration are (1) Whether compulsion should be introduced from age of six to eleven years in the first stage or from the age of seven to fourteen without any preliminary stage; (2) The question of the transfer of children on their completion of the eleventh year from the "basic" school to other schools; (3) The desirability of the division of the "basic" schools into primary and upper primary schools or stages and the examination of the curriculum in the light of this possible division; (4) The co-ordination of the Wardha scheme with higher education; (5) The question of ways and means to finance the Wardha scheme; and (6) The training of nursery school teachers and the recruitment of more women teachers generally.—A. P.

SUBHAS FOR LAHORE

Informal Conference With 'Foward Bloc' Friends

PESHAWAR, June 12.

A telegram received by Dr. C. C. Ghosh yesterday indicates that Mr. Subhas Bose is reaching Peshawar on the 18th morning, after spending two days in Lahore. Mr. Bose regrets his inability to tour the province, and will stay here for one day only.

Mr. Bose will utilise his visit for holding an informal conference of the 'Forward Bloc' adherents.

A reception committee has been formed with Dr. Ghosh as chairman.—United Press.

CALCUTTA, June 11.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose will leave for Lahore on June 14 by the Delhi Mail to preside over the First All-India Radical Youth Conference, which will be opened there on June 16. He will travel by the mail traino and change at Ghaziabad reaching Lahore on June 16.—United Press.

PESHAWAR, June 12. About a dozen persons arrested in connection with a fight between Khaksars and the villagers of Akora on Saturday last, resulting in over a score of persons, mostly Khaksars, being wounded.—United Press.

CHARLIE CHAN

WHAT AM I GOING TO DO NOW, CHARLIE?
SUGGEST YOU DO NOT TELL ANYONE THAT BANKER HAS REFUSED LOAN— PERHAPS —
YOU KNOW SOMETHING, CHARLIE?
FROM BEGINNING I HAVE FOOLISH NOTION! ALL THE TIME I THINK—SOMEONE TRIES TO GAIN CONTROL OF MINE —
YOU MEAN RUIN ME AND TAKE OVER MY PROPERTY?
AH! IT IS FOOLISH THOUGHT BUT IT DOES NOT LEAVE ME! ALSO - I NOTICE MAN TALKING TO YOU THIS AFTERNOON, JIM! WHAT HE SAYS AFFECTS YOU DEEPLY! IT IS BIG HELP IF YOU TELL EVERYTHING!
I DON'T WANT TO BELIEVE IT, CHARLIE, BUT STEVE HARKINS, WHO LIVES NEAR THE WOODEN BRIDGE, SAYS HE HAS SEEN A MAN ON HORSEBACK CROSSING FROM THE POWERS' SIDE AT NIGHT!
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Alfred Andriola

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